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GAIN FROM PEON INFLUX WEIGHED AGAINST LOSSES

Arguments Favoring and Opposing Application of Quota Are Summarized

EMPLOYERS EMPHASIZE LABOR REQUIREMENTS

Exclusionists Urge Use of Machines and Point to Racial Problems

Whether the United States shall bar its "back door" against the great influx of "cheap labor" from Mexico is one of the most keenly debated questions before Congress. A two-year study of the conditions under which this vast racial movement is taking place and of the social, political and economic problems involved has been summarized for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in six articles, of which the following is the sixth.

By STUART R. WARD
Legislation now before Congress, notably the Box bill which would restrict Mexican immigration to approximately 1500 a year, has raised widespread public discussion as to whether peon immigration should be continued, modified, or prohibited altogether.

The chief question for decision is: "Are Mexican laborers, taking all social, political and economic factors into consideration, a national asset or a liability?"

While it is not the function of these articles either to support or oppose a limitation of peon immigration, it may be worth while to summarize certain fundamental considerations upon which the decision must finally rest:

1. Is the number of peons already in the United States, or the number likely to immigrate large enough to warrant restriction?

As already noted, estimates of our Mexican population vary from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000; the present average official influx is 50,000 a year, with probably as many more entering unofficially.

2. What would be the international reaction, if any, should restrictions be placed upon Mexican admissions?

On one hand it is pointed out that restriction would effectively aid Mexico in her policy of retaining her Mexican labor force for future development of her mines and other resources. On the other hand, to refuse admission to the nationals of any country is to run the risk of offending national pride.

3. How great is the need for peon laborers?

Many farm organizations, chambers of commerce, and individual citizens maintain that any considerable limitation of the present influx spells ruin for vital agricultural enterprises; that many farms would be abandoned, and prices of many products would rise.

The advocates of restriction reply that we have enough peons for our actual needs. In any case, they say, it is unfair to encourage Mexicans to come to the United States, to hire them for a time and then discharge them, expecting public charity to supplement inadequate earnings until such time workers are needed again.

4. To what extent could present and future labor needs be reduced?

(a) Through state and national labor bureaus, co-operating to shift laborers from place to place in responsible to seasonal needs?

Those who favor restrictions point out that in both the middle West and western states, efforts have been made to establish such bureaus, and with some success. The opposition replies that it is next to impossible

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British Navy to Record Temperature 9 Miles Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THIRTY-FIVE ships of the British Navy, according to Com. L. G. Garbett, superintendent of the naval section of the Air Ministry, are being equipped with high balloon apparatus to take observations and record temperatures in the upper atmosphere at all heights up to nine miles. Speaking at the Royal United Service Institution on "Meteorology and the Fighting Services," Commander Garbett said that the temperature decreased with increasing altitude up to about 40,000 feet and then remained stationary or increased. High altitude temperatures, he said, were lower over the equator than over the temperate zones. About 200 observations were made last year, 1000 would be made this year, and 2000 next year.

Great Activity Is Reported in Motor Trades

Employment Figures From Michigan Said to Point to New Peak Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—The continued upward swing in automotive production and employment which observers believe points toward a new peak in the industry within a short time is attested by latest reports available here and from other principal Michigan cities.

Records of the Employers' Association of Detroit for the week ended March 20 show a total of 245,416 workers employed in the plant, member firms, comprising about two-thirds of the factory workers in the Detroit district. This is an increase of 2303 over the preceding week. The total for the corresponding week in 1927, it is estimated, was 230,000 workers are now engaged in Detroit plants. Record employment in this area was experienced in 1926, when there were 412,000 persons at work.

Employment at the three plants of the Ford Motor Company reached the total of 95,888 on March 22, it is announced at the executive offices of the company. A substantial increase in Ford employment is expected by the first week in April, when it is stated that schedules will be increased from the present average daily output of 3500 to 2000 cars daily. A goal of 5000 cars daily has been set for midsummer. Filled orders are given at approximately 750,000. In addition substantial increases in Ford employment are planned at principal assembly plants of the company throughout the country.

Figures compiled by the Lansing Credit Exchange show a total of 14,608 at work in 131 dining factories of that city, for the week ended March 17, an increase of 973 over the previous week. The reports of the Jackson Employers' Association show a total of 7500 for the week, the highest point reached since the peak period in 1924. While complete employment figures are not available in Flint and Pontiac, employment is showing a marked increase in these cities due to the heavy operations of the General Motors, Buick, Oakland and Pontiac and other General Motors units.

The pleasing outlook in the automotive industry is reflected particularly in expansion plans by General Motors. Announcement of the completion of new assembly plant and shipping buildings costing \$3,000,000 by the Oakland Motor Company at Pontiac is announced by A. R. Glancy, president of the company. It is also announced by General Motors that a contract has been awarded for the erection of a new Chevrolet plant at Bay City representing an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. It is understood that this building, which will be completed in four months, will be utilized for the manufacture of parts.

'SOFT' WATER UP TO VOTERS

Kansas Cityans to Decide Issue at Polls on May 8

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A "soft" water supply for Kansas City is an issue expected to draw a heavy vote from the women at the polls May 8. Provision for water softening equipment is made in a pending bond issue which totals \$18,500,000. If this issue is adopted, Kansas City will fall into line with such municipalities as New York, Columbus, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Topeka, Kan.; Springfield, Ill.; and St. Paul, Minn., which officials say have found advantages in providing soft water.

While the expense of adding this equipment to the new municipal water plant, soon to be completed, originally was set at \$1,000,000, engineers, by further study, found that it need cost but little more than half that amount.

"The saving to the public by cutting down the cost of soap and other preparations for softening water in the homes is considerable," said T. D. Samuel Jr., chief engineer and superintendent of the Kansas City Water Department. "In some cities it is claimed that the saving in soap alone pays the total cost of softening."

Corner of Medieval Street Preserved Entire in One of England's Oldest Cities



OLD HOUSES IN ELM HILL
It is Expected That the Restored Street Will Be Devoted to the Sale of Antiques, and the Picture Shows "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe" Already in Place. The Site of Paston Place, Located Here, Has Been Identified; the Residence Was Burned Down in 1507. John and Margaret Paston Rebuilt the Church at the Top of the Hill in 1460. This Being Erected on the Site of an Earlier One. The Briton's Arms, in the Right-Hand Corner of the Picture, is an Inn Said to Have Been Named for George III.

AGE LIMITATIONS BEING REMOVED, EDUCATOR SAYS

"Pre-School" Training for 2 to 5-Year-Olds Soon, Conference Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—New systems by which greater progress is being made in elementary education were outlined at Schoolmen's Week, just ended at the University of Pennsylvania. More than 3000 educators from all parts of the country attended the sessions.

Age limitations are being removed from juvenile education, Prof. Bird T. Baldwin of the University of Iowa told the conference. He declared that within the next five years children from 2 to 5 years old would be receiving "pre-school" training.

"Pre-school" training has been in operation in connection with the University of Iowa for seven years, Dr. Baldwin said, and has proved very successful. "After one year of this training, it is found that there is a marked development," Dr. Baldwin continued. "The social contact with other children has been one of the most beneficial agencies. Children learn to adapt themselves to the ways of other children. After training in such a school, a child 6 years old may develop a vocabulary as high as 3000 words."

Shipping Grades Upheld
The practice that obtains in many elementary schools of shipping grades was discussed by Dr. John C. Almack, professor of education at Leland Stanford University, Calif.

"The tendency is to group children according to their ability," said Dr. Almack. "This method works best in the larger schools. In small schools, where class instruction is used, ability grouping is still attained by means of extra promotions. Under the plan the children are sent ahead a term, or semester, whenever the teacher or principal feels that it is advisable. Although few studies of the effects of extra promotions have been made, they agree that it is a wise policy. Many children are saved a half year of time, many are or three semesters in the course of six years' study."

ITALY IN THIRD PLACE IN AVIATION WORLD

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Speaking before the Chamber of Deputies, Italo Balbo, Undersecretary of State for Aviation, declared that Italy occupied today the third place among those European countries which are developing civil aviation. By June next five new important air lines would have been started, which would link several Italian cities in Italy with Spain, Albania, Tripoli and Germany.

Italy, it is claimed, now holds the world's records for height and speed, and it would shortly attempt to capture the records for distance and duration.

SPAIN TAKES STEPS TO PROTECT ANIMALS

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Widespread interest has been aroused by the publication of the Government correspondence exchanged on the subject of Spain's return to the League of Nations. It is interesting to note that the news of Spain's return to the League of Nations coincided with the Cabinet's approval of regulations governing the protection of animals throughout Spain, thus giving official and practical effect to some five years' labor in favor of this cause.

City of Norwich Preserves Ancient Street in Entirety

Protests of Antiquary Save It From Demolition, and Its Medieval Features Are Now to Be Perpetuated, Cobblestones and All

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORWICH, Eng.—Norwich is making the interesting experiment of preserving an entire medieval street. Anybody who has some knowledge of older England will be struck by the necessity of some such move. The very features of these towns, which are saturated, so to speak, with the past, are slowly being altered to meet modern requirements. Thoroughfares have to be widened, houses pulled down, spaces made to erect new factories.

Short of preserving a whole city and that might possibly be considered where the town is small and commercially unimportant, the Norwich plan seems the only course. To show how real the need is, the houses in Elm Hill, for that is the name of the street, were originally saved from destruction by the intervention of Walter Rye, a well-known antiquary. When at length they passed into the hands of the city a controversy immediately arose as to what should be done with them. One suggestion was that they should be demolished to make room for a factory. The idea was followed by so many protests that with the help of an Ancient Buildings committee, it was decided to repair the houses at a cost of £4060, the work to be completed within four years.

Elm Hill goes down a slope. It is very narrow, very quiet, and has that suggestion of profound somnolence which is the charm of the old towns. The street is an interesting one, and dates back to 1521. Where it bends round is an old inn, the Briton's Arms, with a thatched roof, and stories which jut out over the pavement. One authority says that it received its name out of respect to George III, who, in a moment of exaltation, mentioned that he gloried in the name of Briton. It is said, however, and here is the amusing point, that the original name was the King's Arms, but that the title was later changed out of antipathy to the same monarch.

After the bend the street descends in a gentle curve, and to see the place properly you should stand near the Briton's Arms. From this point there is no real turn—Elm Hill goes down into the shadows thrown by the old houses. It is the northern side which the corporation owns, and which is being restored under the advice of William Weir, architect to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Where a part of a house has to be rebuilt great care is being taken to embody the old work in the new.

The street is chiefly known for its association with the Paston family. It is only comparatively recently, however, that the actual site of their house, Paston Place, was identified among the property now being restored. At the same time a few fragments were discovered—fragments that had apparently escaped the fire in 1507, which destroyed it.

John and Margaret Paston rebuilt the church of St. Peter Hungate, the church which stands at the top of Elm Hill. The work was completed in 1460. The date is on the jamb of the north door, and there is a representation of a young oak springing from the roots of a dead trunk—to indicate that the church was rebuilt out of the ruins of an older one.

Mr. Coolidge's Wit Saves Him a Speech

Accepted Invitation Provided He Wouldn't Be Called Upon—He Saw He Wasn't

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge accepts numerous invitations on condition he shall not be expected to speak. Now and then venturesome presiding officers, while technically observing the injunctions Mr. Coolidge lays down, subtly suggest, in one way or another "a few remarks" would be more than welcome.

Not long ago the President attended a Founder's Day celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. It was understood by all concerned he would be on the platform during the exercises, but enact the role of "Silent Cal."

The president of the institute was addressing the anniversary audience. "We are greatly honored," he was saying, "by the presence in our midst of the President of the United States. I have promised him that he would not be called upon to address us."

At that moment, Mr. Coolidge, sitting just behind him leaned over and said in a "stage whisper," "Yes, and I'm going to help you keep that promise!"

RUMANIAN PACT HELPS SOLIDIFY BALKAN PEACE

Greece Sees Much Promise in Treaty—Hopes Other Accords Will Follow

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—The signature to the Greco-Rumanian pact has been greeted with enthusiasm all over the country as introducing a new diplomatic method into the relations of the Balkan states.

A. Michalakopoulos, wiring the Government from Geneva where the signature took place, says the pact constitutes the happy commencement of the application of the method on which peace should be organized, and hopes it will be followed by other similar treaties to consolidate peace in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. He adds that its success is due to the co-operation of all parties showing a united front on external policy.

The Premier, Alexander Zaimis, stressed the importance of the event and, like Mr. Michalakopoulos, hoped that the pact would be followed by others with neighboring peoples, in the realization of the policy adopted by his Government. The plan for the pact took positive form a year ago, but owing to vicissitudes in Rumania its conclusion was postponed.

ROOF THAT SHELTERED NATION'S PRESIDENTS SOLD FOR SOUVENIRS

WASHINGTON (P)—Several hundred feet of Virginia longleaf pine lumber which held the roof over the heads of the Nation's presidents for 112 years before a new covering was placed on the White House last summer, is going to be made into souvenir gavel, plaques and furniture.

Auctioned here, the lumber brought as high as \$4 a linear foot. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association taking the largest quantity. Other bidders included the American Institute of Architects, which plans to make gavel for its 53 chapters; Good Counsel College, White Plains, N. Y.; William H. Lush, Union, N. J., representing patriotic and fraternal organizations, and Clifford A. Munroe, Fall River, Mass.

DUTCH COMPOSER WINS ENTIRE SONG CONTEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Julius Roentgen, a composer of Amsterdam, Holland, has won the entire prize song contest of the Associated Glee Clubs of America. It has just been announced here. There were two prizes. Mr. Roentgen will receive both of them, although about 350 compositions were entered.

A committee headed by Frank Damrosch selected the two best entries. When the "key numbers" were opened, it was found that both had been written by the Amsterdam composer. The first prize is \$500 and a gold medal. The second prize is a silver medal. Mr. Roentgen is a pianist and conductor.

CURB ON RUBBER FAVORED

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—A commission of the Netherlands chief rubber producers in the Dutch East Indies has decided to send within a few days a delegation to England for the opening of discussions with British growers of the possible restriction of output, to be followed by negotiations with United States consumers in New York.

New York-Boston Flight Made in 70 Minutes

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SPEED averaging more than 161 miles an hour for the flight from New York to Boston was made Saturday by an army airplane carrying Lieut. Francis B. Valentine, pilot, and Lieut. William H. Wenstrom, both West Point instructors. The 188-mile trip was covered in 70 minutes, said to be a record on the route for a plane with a passenger.

The fastest time for the flight, according to records at the army airport, is 57 minutes, made by Lieut. R. C. Moffatt several years ago. He was alone on his record trip.

Cut Hard Coal Prices, State Body Demands

Anthracite Being Shipped Into Massachusetts Cheaper Than Pennsylvania

A demand that anthracite producers in the United States should lower their prices to meet, or at least come nearer, the price of imported coal which is being shipped into New England and Canada, has been made by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

The commission has found in an inquiry that New England dealers are receiving Welsh and Scottish anthracite at \$9.25 to \$10 per gross ton in shiploads at Boston, compared with about \$12.75 for Pennsylvania anthracite, and retail both kinds at about \$16 a ton, the price set by the American public.

"The reason," says Charles H. Adams, chairman, "seems to be the commission to lie in the direction of lower prices for American coal rather than the erection of a tariff barrier. No public demand for a tariff, which would only increase or maintain the price of a commodity already too high, can be expected."

Haul Unimportant

"It seems inconceivable that a bulky commodity like coal could be transported over 3000 miles and profitably sold in competition with the American product from Pennsylvania a few hundred miles away. But it is a fact, and the imports of household fuel from foreign countries are on the increase. It is reported that the loss of British anthracite market on the Continent make more than 1,000,000 tons of anthracite available for shipment here. Last year more than 500,000 tons were shipped to Canada and preparations are being made to send large quantities to New England this summer. German coals also are being imported, it is found.

Pointing out the margin in wholesale prices between the foreign and domestic coal, Mr. Adams adds, "It is evident that some dealers will attempt to capitalize the difference in prices. This disparity is a good illustration of one of the weakest points in our business administration, that by the so-called stabilization of prices for an American commodity at a high level it permits the sale of the lower-cost foreign product with a larger profit to the trader."

Water Route Cheaper

"In the case of bituminous coal, I understand the cost of production and preparation is lower in this country than in England, but the reverse is true in the case of anthracite. In addition, the high freight rate on our coal adds to the handicaps of American anthracite, as coal can be brought over 3000 miles by water cheaper than some 385 miles by rail from Pennsylvania."

The commission renewed recommendations made in its last annual report that a reduction in the price of anthracite should be brought about "by the enlightened self-interest of all members of the trade," and that the Interstate Commerce Commission should consider again the subject of lower freight rates on anthracite.

It also urged that dealers, perhaps with the aid of a freight rate readjustment, should allow a larger discount than the present 50 cents a ton to consumers who buy and store coal during the summer.

Unusual Methods of Solving The Housing Problem

in Europe and America

will be discussed in a series of daily articles beginning

Monday

SOUTH AWAITS G. O. P. REBUKE OF OIL "DEALS"

Republican Nominee Must Condemn "Scandals" to Beat Smith

WALSH AND REED ARE COUNTED OUT

McAdoo Is Still Favored in Alabama—Supporters of Baker Are Active

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—This city lies, based on limestone, surrounded by hills of iron ore and within but a few miles of inexhaustible deposits of coal. Hence a literal atmosphere of coal smoke and a metaphorical atmosphere of wealth. For wherever these minerals are thus brought into juxtaposition steel mills spring up and millions are made.

Off to one side of the city rises an acclivity they call "Red Mountain." It is not so very mountainous, for it towers but 400 feet or so above the level given over to business and the homes of the multitude.

But its social elevation dwarfs its mere physical height, for it is the "Gold Coast" of the city, and displays along its pleasantly winding avenues and drives a most impressive series of architecturally striking homes.

The friend who drove me about declared that practically all had been built within the last half-dozen years. The fact may account for the phenomenon that Birmingham, though voting Democratic as a matter of habit, applauds enthusiastically the "Coolidge prosperity."

It is a prohibition town, too, but, oddly enough, its newspapers are wet, and are vociferously supporting Smith. But a somewhat extended series of interviews with citizens of every class convinces me that the newspapers, especially the Age-Herald and the News, express the desires of their owners rather than the opinion of their readers.

Scrap Backs Hoover

The Scripps-Howard Post, in common with other papers of that far-flung journalistic league, is supporting Hoover for the Republican and Smith for the Democratic nomination. There is an element of monotony about the position taken by the Southern Democrats in relation to Governor Smith's nomination which is most embarrassing to a political writer.

When one has said that a state is against Smith's nomination and will fight him in the convention it goes for all the states of the "Solid South" with the exception of Louisiana.

In every state I have been in this has been the case, and correspondence indicates that in all the other states, with the exception of the "Sugar Bowl," the same rule holds.

Here in Alabama a poll taken by the Mobile Register shows that of 15 candidates for delegate-at-large, 10 are against Smith, and 4 noncommittal. Not one has declared for Smith. Out of 50 replies received from candidates for district delegates two only declared themselves for Smith.

It is obvious that a certain danger exists, especially in the case of the candidates for delegate-at-large, in this multiplicity of anti-Smith candidates. If the Smith forces concentrated in support of the four non-committed candidates and the political activities an exceedingly live one in this State today.

Former Senator Oscar Underwood, for whom at Madison Square Garden the 24 votes of Alabama were cast with equal persistence and fidelity, is held to have put himself wholly out of the field of politics by his friendliness to "Alabama Power."

The state committee has just tossed him a consolation prize in the shape of a nomination as alternate to Houston—a sorry honor for a man who was long the State's representative in the Senate, and its favorite son in two national conventions.

Cordell Hull of Tennessee is regarded with respect but is not thought to have much political drawing power outside his own state.

If McAdoo were even receptively in the race he could have the delegation, which, as it is, might join in a stampede for the Californian if any such action were precipitated in the convention. But it does not appear that Mr. McAdoo can transfer his personal following to Senator Walsh.

Walsh Much Discussed

The candidacy of the latter is seriously discussed and his ability and statesmanlike qualities widely admitted, but for divers reasons, among them some unfortunate phrases he is said to have employed in speaking of the Civil War, he fails to appeal greatly to the southern heart.

I find here a pretty good nucleus for a Newton D. Baker boom, if it were not for the fact that the eminent Wilsonian shall recede from his present position of unwillingness to serve. Make no mistake—the

southern Democracy is idolatrous of Woodrow Wilson and all his works. In the Birmingham office of one of the candidates for delegate I asked what was the outlook for "Jim" Reed.

"Not a chance," was the sententious reply. "Why?"

For answer he pointed over his shoulder to a picture on the wall. It was a portrait of President Wilson. The intensity of Reed's attacks on the Wilson policies is today the chief obstacle between him and the Democratic nomination.

Which suggests another reflection. This State, like two or three others in the South, is ripe for revolt against the Democratic Party if controlled by the Smiths. But that revolt will be a moral revolt, based on complete distrust of the forces back of Smith, and of the policies which they hope to erect upon the national government.

G. O. P. Corruption Charge
To counteract this attitude the Smiths are ringing the changes upon the evidence, so plentifully laid bare by the Walsh committee, of corruption within the official ranks. They go back to Daugherty and Forbes, Fall and Sinclair, the National Committee deficit and the bundles of Liberty bonds. And when the comment is made that the present Administration had nothing to do with these scandals the instant reply is made, "Has it ever condemned them?"

A month ago I believed, and said in print, that in my judgment the Teapot Dome revelations by Mr. Walsh to affect materially Republican prospects in the pending election. Today the situation has changed. It is true that I have recently been in touch with southern Democratic communities, but they have been places in which feeling has run high against the domination of the Democratic Party by the worst forces in its northern organization.

There was, and is, great possibility of some of the southern states going Republican. But unless there shall be apparent, on the part of leaders in the present Administration, some indication of indignation over the scandals now being revealed, or some vigorous condemnation of the individuals involved, the South will stick to its time-honored political affiliations.

BLACK SHIRTS WARNED BY BENITO MUSSOLINI

ROME (AP)—The ninth anniversary of Fascism was not only emphasized by the message of the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to the Black Shirts, but by a celebration in the Chamber of Deputies, at which Robert Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist Party, delivered a stirring speech, describing the struggle and meaning of the Fascist revolution. Signor Mussolini's message had particular reference to what are known as the "Avanguardisti," the youths who today moved out of their own organization into the party proper. He called upon all the Black Shirts to be "on guard."

BISHOP LAWRENCE TO TOUR EUROPE SOON

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of Boston, recently made bishop of the American Episcopal churches of Europe, will sail within the next few weeks for his initial tour of inspection. It is announced here. In addition to visiting all the cities in which there are churches of the American Episcopal denomination, Bishop Lawrence will deliver sermons in Paris, Nice, Rome, Florence, Geneva, Munich, Dresden and London.

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COURT-MARTIAL STIRS BRITISH NAVAL CIRCLES

Inquiry Into "Whole Circumstances" of Royal Oak Affair Is Demanded

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The Royal Oak affair, which for the first time in 100 years caused a rear admiral to haul down his flag under extraordinary circumstances, promises to become a historic incident in the British Navy. The official secrecy, which Conservative as well as Labor members of Parliament sought to break by questioning Admiralty representatives on the floor of the House of Commons, is as thick as ever on the eve of the courts-martial of Capt. K. G. B. Dewar and Commander H. M. Daniel. The Admiralty has declined to state the nature of the charges for which Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel are to be tried at Gibraltar March 29-31, on the ground that the case is sub judice.

Meanwhile Rear Admiral B. St. G. Collard of the Royal Oak has been placed by the Admiralty on shore pay, and is thus immune from court-martial. All three officers have exemplary service records. Entirely apart from the controversy, however, according to Lieutenant Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M. P. for Hull Central, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the desire of naval members of Parliament to secure public assurance that the courts-martial shall not be so narrowed or limited in scope as to thwart the presentation of the merits of the case and prevent justice being done to all concerned.

Asks Fair Trials
It appears that Commander Daniel, following a series of incidents aboard the Royal Oak, presented a complaint, in accordance with the Naval Discipline Act, to Captain Dewar, who the latter handed to Rear Admiral Collard with the request that he forward it to Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. A trial by court-martial was ordered at the request of Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel, following the unsatisfactory result of a preliminary court inquiry at Malta and the temporary suspension of the captain and commander.

It is now asked, despite the Admiralty's assurance that both officers shall have fair trials, whether the "terms of reference" or charges against them will ignore the reasons for their protest to Sir Roger Keyes and deal only with the claim of irregularity in the form and manner in which they made their written complaint.

Commander Kenworthy maintains, and is supported by Commander Bellairs, Unionist of Maidstone, and other members of Parliament, that when the naval personnel—it may be a seaman today or an officer tomorrow—prefer a complaint and an inquiry follows, it should be an inquiry into the whole circumstances and not merely into the technical phrasing of the letter.

"Happy and Contented Ship"
Commander Bellairs said in the Commons that if the court-martial was to be concerned merely with the form of the complaint the officers sent in, the gravamen of the charge would not be investigated unless there was also a court-martial of the rear admiral, and this was now impossible, as a result of the Admiralty's action in placing Rear Admiral Collard on shore pay without suspension, pending an official sitting of the charges against subordinates. These specifications may be delayed by the fleet admiral 24 hours after hearings, if a full inquiry is not allowed, Commander Bellairs declared on the floor of the House, "won't everybody say if the captain of a great battleship cannot get his

GENEVA EXPERTS ARE CONSIDERING TECHNICALITIES

Russians Spring Another Surprise Motion—Omnibus Resolution Agreed On
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—When Mr. Perez, the Argentine delegate, rose in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission yesterday afternoon and said in effect that he did not know where he was, uproarious assent greeted his statement, especially from the press seats. For to find one's way through the maze of yesterday's proceeding required more than ordinary perspicacity. During the morning it was fairly plain sailing. The commission suggested, on the understanding that the chairman, Jonkheer J. J. Loudon, should summon it again when he considered the negotiations between the governments sufficiently advanced to afford a basis of a general agreement on the limitation of armaments. Statesmen and diplomats knotted their brows and cut the Gordian knot, into which the experts have tied the problem of security and disarmament.

Russian Plan Rejected
While the Russian plan of immediate total disarmament was rejected, the Soviet Government was to be consoled with the pious declaration that the Russian plan merited consideration from the governments concerned. As Maxim Litvinoff seemed prepared to accept this as the best he could get, it was hoped that the commission would finish the session in the evening after the German delegate had made his usual complaint that the time had come for other nations to fulfill their obligations to disarm, now that Germany had disarmed.

Thus everyone's face would be saved and the League preserved, from the discredit of another failure to solve the disarmament problem. But in the afternoon these calculations were upset by Mr. Litvinoff springing a new Soviet proposal on the commission.

CULTURAL EFFORT SEEN AS NECESSITY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The first convention of the League of Nations Institute for Cultural Co-operation which has its seat in Paris was successfully concluded here after a duration of three days. The principal point in the agenda dealt with closer co-operation in the exchange of information among high schools of politics which were formed in many countries as a result of the war.

LADY MARY BAILEY BALKED IN FLIGHT

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Mail today printed a dispatch from Cairo saying that Lady Mary Bailey has been balked in her attempt to make a solo flight from England to Cape Town, S. A., as a summer holiday. Unless she is accompanied, she will not be allowed to go beyond Khartoum, officials of the British residency in Egypt told her. Authorities in the Sudan are understood to have disapproved the flight because they consider that the dangers which would follow a forced landing made it hazardous for a woman to make the flight alone.

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This time it was for the gradual reduction of armaments and the abolition of all aerial and chemical warfare. As he could not have the whole cake he was prepared, he said, to accept it in installments. In reply to Count von Bernstorff, Germany, the French delegate, Paul Claudet, denied Germany's right to claim the disarmament of the Versailles as justifiable. Finally Count von Bernstorff added to the confusion by proposing another resolution for summoning an international conference in order to obtain immediate results.

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SINCLAIR TO GET FALL'S OIL STORY BY DEPOSITION

Government Has Right to Cross-Examine Former Secretary of Interior
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The story of the leasing of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval oil reserves that Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, recently announced he was prepared to make known, will be obtained in the form of a deposition.

Attorneys for Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, disclosed that they have determined to get Mr. Fall's account of the transaction for use in the trial on charges of conspiracy that Mr. Sinclair faces on April 4.

Originally both Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair were to be tried together. Mr. Fall obtained a delay. Government counsel thereupon prevailed upon the court to order a severance, and Mr. Sinclair will go on trial alone.

REICH-AMERICAN PACT IS BEING NEGOTIATED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The United States and Germany may shortly conclude an arbitration pact according to which all conflicts both political as well as of a juridical nature will henceforth be submitted to the court of arbitration for settlement. At present the juridical experts of both countries—on the German side Dr. Gauss—are busy drafting the wording of this agreement. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed.

Germany's arbitration agreement with Switzerland served as the model for the German-American pact. The special importance of this agreement is that it will not be limited to juridical problems only, but also includes all political conflicts.

FILM COMPANIES ACCUSED

CHICAGO (AP)—Eleven motion picture companies, including the leaders in the industry, were charged in a complaint filed in Federal Court here by the United States District Attorney with violating the Sherman anti-trust law during a strike of motion picture operators last fall.

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Mr. Fall's declaration that he was prepared to "tell all" was met by a statement from the Senate Public Lands Committee, now making an investigation of certain phases of the oil leases, that they would come to his home in New Mexico and question him. Mr. Fall advised the committee that he preferred to give his testimony in court.

Cross-Examination Allowed
The matter rested there until the defense decided to obtain his testimony by means of a deposition. Under the rules of procedure in criminal actions, the deposition that was available from Mr. Fall could only be obtained on a motion by the defense. Government attorneys announced that they did not need Mr. Fall's testimony to complete their case, facts that the Public Lands Committee had developed doing this for them.

However, if the defense undertook to obtain Mr. Fall's story the Government would of course be represented and cross-examine him. Cross-examination under the rules governing the procedure will be limited to the matters broached by the defense.

Through Harold Kenwell, a treasurer in the office of Mr. Sinclair, the Public Lands Committee which had subpoenaed him to bring before it the ledgers and records of Mr. Sinclair's securities, Mr. Sinclair informed the

BRITISH MAKE NEW PROPOSAL

Note Sent to Signatories of Washington Convention Suggests Reductions

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Lord Cushendun sent a note today to the representatives of the United States, France, Japan and Italy as the signatory powers of the Washington convention, which proposes in the name of the British Government that all battleships built in the future shall be reduced from 35,000 tons to something under 30,000 tons and the size of the guns from 16 to 13.5 inches, the life of the existing capital ships being extended from 20 to 26 years, due allowance being made for a little elasticity on each side.

Lord Cushendun claims that such a step if effected before the commencement of the capital replacement program of the Washington convention would greatly assist disarmament and would ease the financial burden as regards the initial cost and the maintenance charges of future vessels.

This proposal appears to be the same as that made but not discussed at the naval conference, when it was said not to be acceptable to the United States.

VERMONT INVESTS \$47,511,446
MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The amount of securities sold in Vermont by licensed investment companies in 1927, was \$47,511,446, according to Robert C. Clark, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

Mr. Lasker Tells of Gifts
Albert D. Lasker, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, informed the committee that he had given Fred W. Upham, former treasurer of the National Republican Committee, as a campaign contribution a total of \$25,000, for the 1920 elections, and \$10,000 in 1921. Asked to explain why he was recorded on Mr. Upham's books as having given \$50,000 in 1923, Mr. Lasker could not answer "I was not approached by anyone after 1921," Mr. Lasker said. "I was out of politics and was not contributing and they knew it. They knew that I felt I had been amply generous and that my interest in politics was over."

Mr. Lasker declared that his chief interest in the 1920 campaign was propagandizing against the League of Nations. Asked why he had cashed a check for his \$25,000 contribution to himself, he explained that Mr. Upham wished to have cash.

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TANGIER PARLEY AIDS IN ISSUE OF DISARMAMENT

Unanimity of Four Nations Seen as Making for the Peace of Europe

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Europe may actually be moving nearer disarmament and permanent pacification through the conversations now taking place here regarding Tangier than because of the present Geneva disarmament conference. Contrasts are noticeable between the vast but apparently unacceptable Soviet disarmament plan and the unostentatious conversations between the English, French, Italian and Spanish representatives which seem assured of a successful outcome.

As before remarked here the settlement of the details of the Tangier administration are of no great importance. But of the utmost significance is the admission of Italy to the Tangier board of governors, so-called. This act virtually recognizes Italy's right to share in the settlement of any Mediterranean problem, and thus a new phase of Mediterranean affairs has been entered upon.

In seeking an immediate formula for maintaining peace in Europe, Italy's help in solving the Tangier problem takes on special importance since it implies an easing of the strain in the Franco-Italian relations, the current of which has been troubled since the war. This is why the Tangier conference may be more effective than the present Geneva one in keeping the peace of Europe. And this is why the Paris meeting is being emphasized. The experts met yesterday, and though the meeting was secret, from all that can be gathered, it is obvious that things are going smoothly and definite progress is being made. It would appear impossible for the outcome not to be a happy one. Evidence of this is found in Spain's wish to re-enter the League of Nations, and the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, telegram sent to the Prime Minister, Rivera welcoming the decision, and adding that he looked forward to "working at Geneva side by side with the Spanish delegate." The inference is that France will back Spain's claims for a semi-permanent Council seat. Furthermore, Madrid messages report that the way the Tangier parley is going is most satisfactory to the Spanish Government.

In reality, boiled down, this Tangier conference means that England, France and Spain are listening to and adjusting the Italian demands. These, according to latest advices, show Italy desires to participate in the interior, justice, and commercial departments of Tangier activities. It seems safe to declare that the three powers will go to extreme limits to accede to Italy's requests in order to put Franco-Italian relations on a better footing, and so open a wedge for a stable understanding between these states, and thus give more assurance that peace will be preserved in Europe, than any step taken since Locarno. This is why disarmament may be making more progress in Paris than in Geneva.

Tribuna Publishes the Four Chief Points of the Italian Demands

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The claims which Italy is putting forward at the conference now sitting in Paris were disclosed by the Tribuna. This paper, which has always insisted that Italy has the right to take part in the administration of the international zone of Tangier, says that Italy will demand participation:

1. In the internal administration of the zone.
2. In the administration of justice which is the logical counterpart of its renunciation of the capitulations.
3. In all measures of control of a

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technical nature intended to guarantee the "real" neutrality of Tangier.
4. In the assured possibility of the protection of Italy's economic interests in the zone, which are daily growing in importance.
The Tribuna further points out that the eventual participation of Italy in the statute of Tangier would also de facto imply its renunciation of the regime capitulations, the right to which it is still enjoying. Italy, however, will not make the important concession unless it obtains adequate guarantees in exchange. If these guarantees are not given Italy prefers to maintain its present position.
It should be kept in mind, concludes the Tribuna, that Italy has not been asked to join the Tangier Conference as one of the states which signed the Algeiras pact, but as a great Mediterranean power, which as such is entitled to participation in the administration of the international zone.

WORLD MEETING ON IMMIGRATION

Conference of 45 Nations Is Called at Havana—American Policy Is Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The attention of the United States Government will be riveted upon Havana again at the end of March, when 45 nations assemble for the Second International Conference on Emigration and Immigration.

The United States accepted an invitation to attend the conference, and the Department of Labor has designated W. W. Husband, Commissioner of Immigration, and Norval P. Nichols, Immigration Commissioner of Porto Rico, as its representatives at the conference. The State and Treasury Departments will also designate representatives.

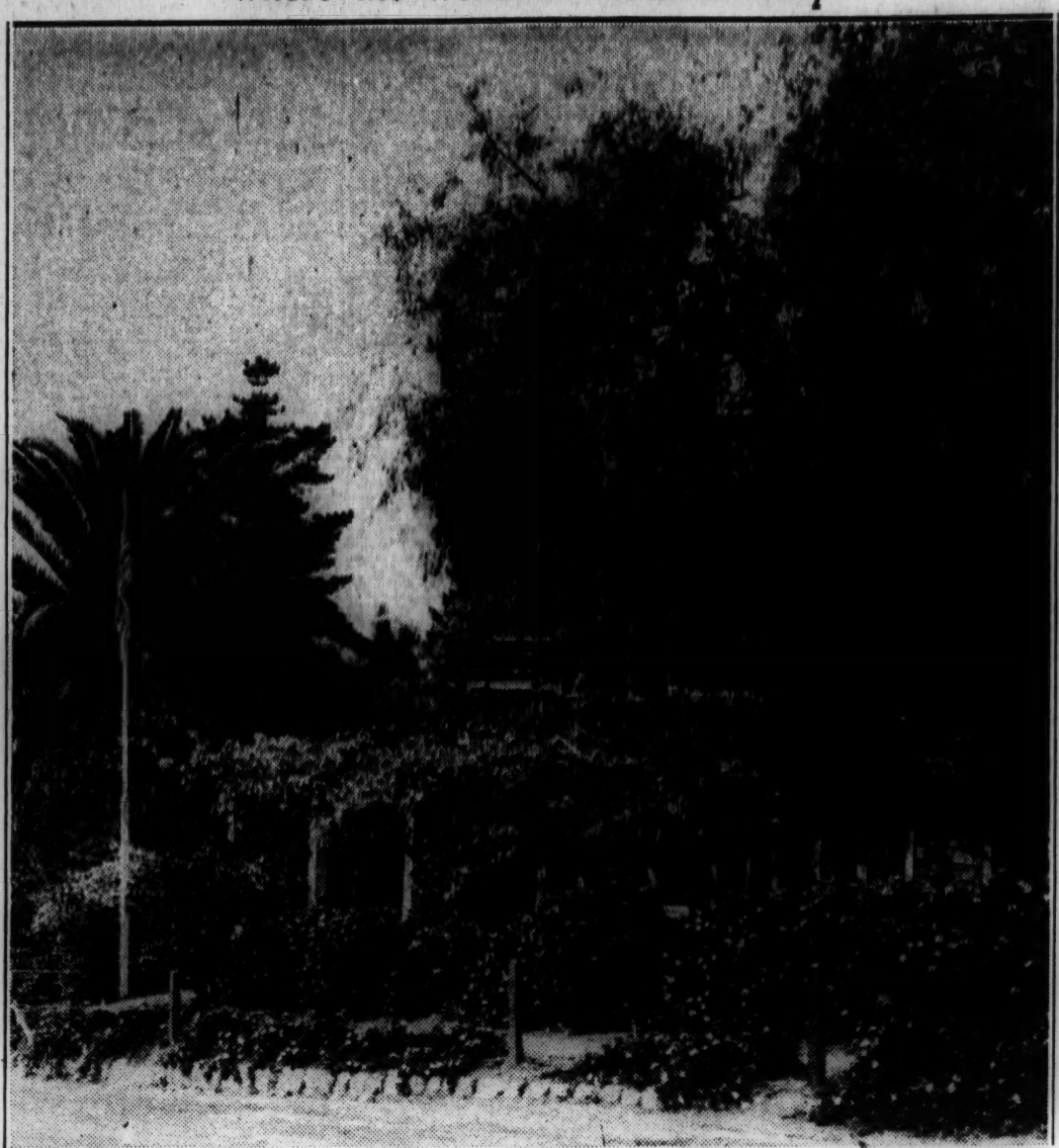
Although general emigration and immigration questions rather than specific proposals, will be discussed at Havana, the known objective of nearly the whole world is more generous American immigration laws, and pertinent remarks on the subject are to be expected.
The policy of the United States, however, is thoroughly understood by all concerned. That policy is that emigration and immigration are considered purely and exclusively domestic American questions.
Transportation and general welfare conditions, as they affect emigrants, are to receive prominent consideration at Havana. France has a scheme for "professional selection" of emigrants and for a regular exchange between countries of skilled workers anxious to study their trades in other lands.

Colonization arrangements, especially for farmers, will be talked about. Poland would bring about a greater degree of equality among alien-born laborers and natives, with regard to labor protective laws.

COOK'S LANDING IN 1778 IS TO BE CELEBRATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The 150th anniversary of the landing at Nootka Sound of Capt. James Cook, in 1778, will be celebrated in the schools of British Columbia, March 29, when an historical outline of the event prepared by the Native Sons of British Columbia will be read to the pupils.
It was two years after his departure from England on his voyage around the world that Cook's ships, the Resolution and Adventure, cast anchor in Nootka Sound, and it was largely upon the record of what log-book that Britain's claim to what is now the Province of British Columbia was established.

Where the Wistaria Ventures Deep



At the Home of Mrs. W. T. Fennel, in Sierra Madre, Calif., is a Chinese Wistaria Planted 35 Years Ago by Mrs. W. F. Brugeman. Now of Pasadena. In That Time It Has Spread to Cover Almost Three Acres, and Is Annually the Scene of Interest When It Blooms.

California Awaits the Blooming of Three-Acre Chinese Wistaria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SIERRA MADRE, Calif.—This foothill community of 5000 population has its annual spring Wistaria Fête this month under the deep violet blossoms of a spreading wistaria vine covering nearly three acres on scenic Point.

The vine was planted by Mrs. W. F. Brugeman, now a resident of Pasadena, 35 years ago, on property now owned by Mrs. W. T. Fennel, 301 West Carter Avenue.

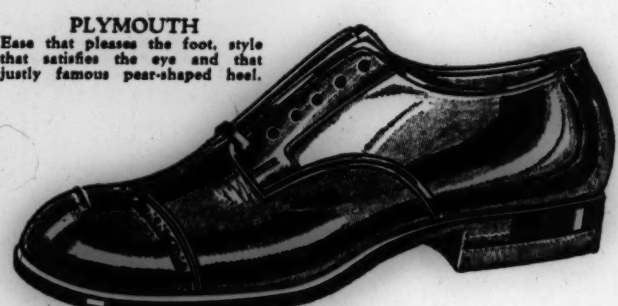
Mrs. Fennel organized the first of the neighborhood fêtes under the giant wistaria about 14 years ago. With the increasing growth of the vine these fêtes have developed into an annual event. During two weeks, when the vine is in bloom, Sierra Madre invites all southern Californians, and the world, to enjoy the spectacle. As many as 50,000 persons have visited the Fennel gardens in a single blossom season.

During the war the annual wistaria fête was conducted by the Sierra Madre Red Cross. Since that time the proceeds from the sale of pictures, refreshments and gift souvenirs have been devoted to civic betterments.
Inquiries by Mrs. Fennel and other Sierra Madre residents have failed to disclose any rival to the vine in size anywhere in the civilized world. It is a Chinese wistaria, and possesses, during the two weeks of its greatest glory, dense clusters of

violet-lavender flowers, the clusters being both shorter and denser than those found on Japanese wistaria.

The vine now completely surrounds the Fennel home, covering its porches, several pergolas, a tall oak tree, and several small pepper trees. Despite the advice of horticulturists that the vine should be pruned annually if the color and quality of the blossoms are to be maintained, the Sierra Madre wistaria is never cut. Nevertheless its blossoms do not seem to have varied in color or density at any time.

About 15 years ago a discovery was made which it is believed has made possible the phenomenal growth of the wistaria vine.
"Early one season," Mrs. Fennel says, "I discovered that the vine's new growth after a few days fell over of its own weight, and if it was allowed to hang down for two weeks the growth of the terminal bud stopped. Nature then set to work to establish laterals and blossom spurs. At the same time we also observed that such runners as grew on a level or upward, if supported, continued to grow in length during the entire season. This gave me the clue, so twice a week, for a period of six months, I used my step-ladders and with soft twine fastened the new growth to wires. At the end of four years the vine encircled the entire house and since then has been permitted to circulate, with some assistance, through the trees beyond."



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CANADIAN TITLES AGAIN TO FORE

Conservative Member Asks for a Committee to Inquire Into Question

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—A Canadian may once again become eligible to receive British titles. C. H. Cahan, Conservative, St. Lawrence-St. George has placed on the order paper a notice of motion proposing that a committee of 11 members be appointed to inquire into the whole question of amending an address forwarded to the King in

May, 1919, asking for the abolishment of the practice of granting titles to Canadians.
The abolishment was instigated by W. F. Nickle, member for Kingston, Ont., as a result of increasing dissatisfaction over the manner in which titles were being bestowed, practically all of them going to influential supporters of the Government in power at the time.

Mr. Cahan said that he felt that public opinion has largely changed, partly due to the fact that Canadians in Great Britain are in the background as compared with titled representatives of the other dominions, and that as long as the King is conferring titles Canadians should have a right to share in the honors.

Parliament contains a group of Farmer and Labor representatives, who will certainly oppose what they consider a backward and undemocratic step. There are six knights in Parliament now. Sir George Foster, Sir Alan Aylesworth and Sir Edward Kemp in the Senate, and Sir George Perley, Sir Henry Drayton and Sir Eugene Fleet in the Commons.

SAVINGS DOUBLE IN LAST DECADE

48,000,000 Depositors Now in United States—Law Opens Investing Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Savings deposits in the United States have more than doubled in the last 10 years, according to George L. Woodward, president of the savings bank division of the American Bankers' Association.

Speaking before the Eastern Regional Savings Conference just held here, Mr. Woodward said that more than half of the bank depositors in the United States are concentrated in the 10 New England and middle Atlantic states.

Banks in the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware have 24,795,000 of the depositors of the country, he said. There are 48,000,000 depositors in the United States, he added, and their total deposits are \$48,000,000,000, or \$300,000,000 more than a year ago.

According to H. F. Wilson Jr., vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company, new laws passed in New York State regulating savings bank investments will open more than \$2,800,000,000 to investment.

Incomplete estimates, according to Mr. Wilson, show that the new statutes legalize as savings bank investments approximately \$1,227,000,000 in utility bonds, \$186,000,000 of collaterally secured railroad bonds, \$196,500,000 of certain classes of terminal bonds, \$333,500,000 of additional railroad bonds and \$368,100,000 of railroad equipment obligations.

MELLON FINDS FAMILY MINES RUN SMOOTHLY

Brother of Treasury Head Justifies Low Wages by Permanency of Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — R. B. Mellon, president, Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, and brother of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, at the hearing on the economic problem of the coal industry, said he and Secretary Mellon owned about 25 per cent of the stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, one of the largest soft coal mining properties in the world. Mr. Mellon never got around to offering any suggestions for the committee's consideration. The committee did not ask him for his views and he volunteered no information.

Both John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Charles M. Schwab previously had unequivocally disapproved of breaking contracts. They both assured the committee that while they did not know the detailed facts, that they did not believe that the coal companies they were interested in had repudiated the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, one of the major items of contention between the workers and the operators.
Mr. Mellon told the committee that he had "officially" approved of the action of the Board of the Pittsburgh Coal Company in setting aside the wage agreement between it and its miners. He explained that he was a member of the board and that the "entire board did it." Mr. Mellon further informed the committee that he had never read the wage contract, but had approved of its repudiation when the board acted and held the same view now.

"Things are running along peacefully now," Mr. Mellon observed. "Our mines are running open shop. We feel that we are giving the miners a chance to work, and although at lower wages than the Jacksonville contract, nevertheless they are having the chance of making something instead of nothing, as would be the case if we were shut down."
Mr. Mellon's policy of industrial relations was summed up thus: "War has no place in this day either in industry, international life, or in solving the problems of civilization. The only way we can advance and progress is by co-operation and mutual help and friendliness."
"I am willing to do all I can to help work out a solution of this problem. I stand on the side of progress. I believe in organized labor, and have often said that they have done and are doing a great work. There are different forms of organized labor, and each industry should be allowed to work out its own particular form."

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Red Radiance. Splendid, clear, even red, without a trace of other color. Remains brilliant unusually long time. Strong and vigorous.
Columbia. Exceptionally large — flower often a trifle across. Vivid pink on long thorny stems.
Duchess of Wellington—Best of yellow roses. Buffon, stained with rich crimson. Vigorous, erect, free flowering.
Jockhays. E. Z. Maudslayi. Bright red outside—silvery white on inside. Unusually large and well formed.
Kaiserin Augusta. Victoria. Lovely creamy white, large and full. Blooms freely till late fall.
Mrs. Edward Herriot. Buds coral red, shaded with yellow and acetate when open. Winner of Daily Mail gold cup.
Mrs. Buttery. Bright pink, apricot and gold. Strong plant, big branching sprays of bloom.

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GOVERNOR FULLER has signed Mayor Nichols' "terraced building" bill, opening the way for a new and finer architectural era in Boston. This bill makes it possible to proceed with the New England Building in Park Square without changing its original plans and proportion.

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It is proposed that this beautiful building, the largest of its type in the world, will house a new and great department store—the New England Department Store, Inc.—the inevitable response of big business to the increasing pressure of population, traffic congestion and public demand for more modern and convenient shopping facilities to serve the great shopping public of Boston and "All New England."



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EDUCATION BILL FOUND IN STEP WITH THE TIMES

Massachusetts Gets Facts Showing the High-Cost Clamor Unjustified

In connection with the problem of increasing tax rates the rising cost of education is being carefully scrutinized in many states.

Massachusetts, at a meeting in Boston of school-committee members with officials of the State Department of Education, special attention was given to this subject and the facts and figures presented purposed to show that this "rising cost" is by no means out of proportion to increasing costs in other directions.

The "rising cost" amounts to an increase of but 54 per cent over the past 15 years, it is considered in the light of the increased number of pupils and of the depreciated dollar, according to figures just released for Massachusetts, which is said to support one of the most expensive educational plants in the United States.

The conference itself is understood to represent an almost unique trend in educational procedure, indicating a closer co-operation between the layman, represented by the school committees, and the professional in education, in order that "the transport of the latter may be tempered by the practical approach of the former." The meeting was one of the six to be held during the present year for

a discussion of common problems by school committee men and officials. Frank W. Wright, state director of elementary, secondary and normal schools, declared that "school expenditures" in Massachusetts had increased 105 per cent in the last 50 years, while the high school enrollment had jumped from 15,000 to 133,000, an increase of 746 per cent in the same period. This, coupled with the fact that the dollar is worth but 61 cents on its 1913 basis, is largely responsible for education's rising cost, he said.

Critics of rising cost do not consider the enormous enrichment of curriculum, necessary to prepare the child for the complexities of modern life," Mr. Wright said. "If it were announced that the modern high school curriculum was to be reduced to what it was 50 years ago, half of the pupils would walk out the same day."

Mr. Wright concluded with what he called the "chewing gum argument," pointing out that little more than 30 per cent of what is being spent for luxuries would pay for all school costs. He showed also, that where the wage of the American people had increased from \$47,000,000,000 yearly to \$90,000,000,000, that school costs represented less than \$4 out of every \$100 of this amount.

DRAFT COOLIDGE MOVE LINGERS

New York Republicans Still Hope President Will Be Nominated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—While New York organization Republicans have not entirely abandoned their hope that President Coolidge may be drafted as the nominee of the party, the leaders are inclined to take him at his word as expressed in the recent letter of his secretary, Everett Saunders, to the Republicans of Wyoming. In this letter Mr. Saunders said, in effect, that Mr. Coolidge is desirous of discouraging any efforts to bring his name before the convention.

Charles D. Hillis, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has just returned from a vacation in Florida, admitted the New York Republican organization might have to take President Coolidge at his word, although Mr. Hillis has not wholly abandoned the "draft Coolidge" idea.

Despite aloofness of the New York Republican organization leaders to the Hoover-for-President movement, the Hoover followers announce new accessions to their banners every day, the latest being contained in a telegram from Dr. Herbert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who has sent a telegram to William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover committee, stating his belief that Mr. Hoover will be nominated on the first ballot at Kansas City.

Minnesota Republican Support to Be Divided

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Minnesota's 27 votes in the Republican National Convention will be split up between Frank O. Lowden, Herbert Hoover, and an unaffiliated group with Mr. Lowden controlling most of the instructed delegates.

Of the 20 delegates which the 10 districts of the State will send to the national convention, 14 are favorable to Mr. Lowden and six to the cause of Secretary Hoover. Seven delegates-at-large have still to be chosen.

Five in Presidential Race in California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Voters of California will ballot on five aspirants to the White House at the presidential primaries, May 1. The time for filing presidential nominations in the State expired today.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is the only candidate for the Republican nomination. The Democrats will have three on the ticket. They are Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana; Alfred Smith, Governor of New York; and James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri.

The Prohibition Party filed the nomination of Daniel A. Polling of Ohio.

JUDGE THAYER COMES TO DEFENSE OF JURIES

**System Successfully Tested
by Time, He Says**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WORCESTER, Mass.—The jury system was defended and full reliance on it advocated by Judge Webster Thayer of the Superior Court, in an address to the second annual Massachusetts Conference on Correction. The jury system, he insisted, has stood the test of time because it is fundamentally sound.

He opposed a proposal before the Legislature to provide for review of jury decisions on facts by the State Supreme Court.

Referring to his experience of withstanding criticism during seven years of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Judge Thayer said he looked upon this in the performance of one's duty in accordance with reason, conscience and law.

Judge Edward F. Hanly, of Fall River, spoke for the adoption of a uniform system of parole from county institutions, administered by a centralized expert board with local probation officers to keep in touch with the paroled prisoners. He urged that this is of equal or greater importance with probation for state prisoners, who are much fewer in number.

JAPAN LAUNCHES CRUISER
TOKYO (AP)—Japan's third 10,000-ton cruiser, the Haguro, has been launched at Nagasaki.

The Haguro is one of the first-class cruisers provided for under the 1923 and 1924 naval programs. Two were commissioned in 1927, the Nachi and Miyoko.



President Coolidge "Does Not Choose" Again

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, it seems, is having difficulty in getting out of office. For some months the party leaders have simply refused to take him at his word. His persistence is, however, having a cumulative effect, and this week he has added another declaration to his chain of refusals to run. It was on Aug. 2, 1927, from his summer retirement in the Black Hills, that he first issued his much-quoted "I do not choose to run." On Dec. 8 he told the Republican National Committee that he "had eliminated" himself, and on March 21 he informed the Wyoming state committee which had petitioned that he become a candidate that he must "decline to grant the request."

Ships Which May Be Scrapped

ARK clouds which hung over the negotiations of Great Britain and the United States to limit naval armaments are giving way to fairer prospects. The deadlock which ended the Geneva conference last summer brought diplomatic forebodings and indications that naval competition would result. Time has not justified these forebodings, and restraint on both sides has prevented naval competition.

Early in its current session the United States Congress had before it a naval construction bill calling for 25 light cruisers, 5 aircraft carriers, 32 submarines, and 9 destroyers, all to cost about \$800,000,000. This week the House of Representatives passed the naval construction bill which provided for 15 light cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, no submarines, and no destroyer leaders, all to cost about \$289,000,000. This conservative building policy will make naval limitation easier.

The bill as passed also included a clause requesting President Coolidge to "encourage" the further limitation of naval armaments, and authorizing him to suspend construction in the event of an international agreement. It is a clause which makes naval limitation easier.

British statesmanship since the premature end of the Geneva conference has not yielded to jingoist talk on either side of the Atlantic. It has, on the contrary, caused a reduction in the number of cruisers it previously intended to lay down, and it has on successive occasions continued to pare down its naval estimates. It has tended to make naval limitation easier.

It is apparent that British and American acts are bringing more closely together the British and American naval viewpoints.

Putting War on the Run

ONCE an abstract and nebulous ideal, the Franco-American proposal that the principal nations of the world join in a treaty definitely renouncing all war is proving itself to be a practical goal. Its attainment becoming increasingly more probable. Mr. Briand's reply to Secretary Kellogg's latest note states that France will no longer insist upon outlawing only aggressive war, and suggests that the treaty be offered to all countries. Germany, Italy and Spain have expressed their sympathy with the project. Informal discussion at Geneva has in the main been favorable.

Lord Cushendun Removes His Gloves

WHEN the Preparatory Disarmament Commission convened in Geneva little more than a week ago, the Soviet delegation planked down upon the conference table a set of plans which completely threw over all the proposals and progress which the League disarmament and security committees thus far had made. Russia's set of plans was really a single proposition with a few details thrown in. It was, in effect, a complete laying down of all arms, the only way, the Soviet held, to security and peace.

The current week has been one of elimination, and today finds little support for the Russian thesis. Lord Cushendun was the first to reply forthrightly to the Soviet attack—perhaps a too conservative phrase—upon the League and its disarmament work. He removed his gloves and took up the discussion with one-syllable words. It was Lord Cushendun's contention that as his delegate, Maxim Litvinov, was quoted as saying, it was at Geneva to "snatch the mask from the face of capitalist countries," and that the avowed policy of Communism to foment international revolution made insincere the country's sweeping disarmament program.

Hugh S. Gibson, delegate from the United States, replied to Mr. Litvinov's statement that, after sponsoring a multilateral treaty abolishing all war, the United States would prove hypocritical unless it backed the Russian proposal. He opposed the Russian thesis. He submitted that only as the methods of peace were built up could all armaments be abolished. Delegates from other countries, including France, Poland and Sweden, added their dissent to the Litvinov plan as wholly impracticable.

Convinced that the reception accorded his plan showed that it had not the remotest chance of acceptance, Mr. Litvinov changed his course and submitted a new draft convention for a gradual reduction of armaments.

Spain has returned to League membership.

60,000 Peasants Camped in Bucharest

ROMANIA is experiencing a peasant revolt against the virtual dictatorship of Vintila Bratianu and the Liberal Party. This week some 60,000 followers of Julius Matuszko, leader of the national Peasant Party, encamped in the streets of Bucharest, determined to remain until the Bratianu Ministry should be forced to resign.

The Council of Regency refused the demand, and the Peasant Party representatives have in consequence withdrawn from Parliament. The Peasant Party, not represented on the Regency, has long been in conflict with the Liberal group which has, with the passing of King Ferdinand, still further entrenched itself in power. The issue, principally that of further representation of the peasants in the government, remains unsettled.

Tangier, the Strategic Gateway

ONE of the most troublesome spots in the Old World, Tangier today finds itself the subject of an important diplomatic conference in Paris. Tangier, as strategic a point in the Mediterranean as Gibraltar, is the gateway to a vast wealth of undeveloped resources in interior Morocco, and under the Act of Algeiras in 1906 it is administered as an international city.

The United States has lately restated its insistence that the "open-door" policy be maintained. France and Spain have composed their differences. England is content with looking on with a watchful eye, and the United States is gradually being eliminated from Tangier, in demanding that it be recognized as a Mediterranean power, and that it be given a tangible voice in the administration of Tangier affairs, with the result that the conference is likely to accede to these requests.

Cuba Reshapes Its Democracy

CUBA, having but lately commemorated its twentieth anniversary as a republic, is in the midst of adopting fundamental constitutional changes, some of which will approximate conditions in the United States while others have been untried. These changes lengthen the presidential term from four to six years, prevent the executive from holding office two successive terms, abolish the vice-presidency, give senators nine years instead of six, and recommend laws in six instead of four, make a federal district out of Havana, and recommend laws in favor of women's suffrage.

Unlike numerous of its Latin-American neighbors, Cuba has been comparatively free from political revolutions and internal strife. Its quarter century experience with the democratic form of government has shown its people increasingly competent to govern themselves, and the material prosperity of the country has been in keeping with its political progress.

TO GUARD INVESTING PUBLIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—To protect investors in mining companies, the British Columbia Government intends to give the public the actual facts about any company which is seeking to make false claims for mineral properties. In announcing that such steps would be taken, the government gave the legislature the facts about one company, thus virtually making it impossible for the concern to sell any more stock.

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Mexican industries as a means of ending the slack times which have affected practically every line of business, are reported by the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor. A systematic plan to give all industries, particularly the small and young, the helping hand of the Government, is outlined.

Tariff schedules have been radically remodeled to help home industries, and extensive propaganda has been launched to encourage Mexicans to use domestic goods. Small industries are given tax exemption for three years. "Transportation tariffs for export goods have been lowered 50 per cent," says the Secretariat, "while interior shipping rates have been materially lessened."

GAIN FROM PEON INFLUX WEIGHED

(Continued from Page 1)

to control large numbers of Mexicans, and that labor bureaus cost money.

Labor-Saving Machinery

(b) By the adoption of labor-saving machinery? Advocates of restriction say that fewer laborers would be sufficient were more labor-saving machinery perfected and that employers will never adopt such devices unless compelled to do so by a shortage of labor.

The employers answer that machinery costs money. Furthermore, they point to a number of important farm tasks which can only be done by hand labor.

Are the peons becoming permanent residents and citizens? Some, who urge that even greater numbers of peons be admitted, maintain that the peon comes to this country for brief periods, "makes a stake," and then returns to Mexico to spend it. Exclusionists point to the federal report for 1927 which shows 67,721 Mexicans admitted and only 2774 departing, and to similar records for all but two of the last 20 years. They further call attention to numerous and growing Mexican colonies, such as that in Los Angeles which numbers around 100,000.

It is also shown that thousands of Mexican immigrants never learn to speak English, that Spanish papers are widely supported, that intermarriage with other races is infrequent, and that after 80 years of American rule in the Legislature of New Mexico bills must still be printed in both Spanish and English.

Few Become Citizens

A few Mexican immigrants become American citizens, a considerable number say they are "loyal to Mexico," or that they intend to return there "someday."

Some declare that they intend to become American citizens "naturally," others that they wish to keep themselves in a position to call upon the Mexican consul for aid against unscrupulous employers.

Will the Mexicans intermarry and become Americanized, or will they cause a serious race problem? The employers who favor a continued immigration of peon labor assert that the Mexicans will eventually merge with the racial stock of the United States and become a part of it. Restrictionists maintain, on the contrary, that there is a grave danger of creating a race problem as difficult and far-reaching as that of the Negro. They also declare that where they do become citizens the peons form an ignorant electorate.

A million or more Latin Americans, dwelling largely in the pastoral stage of civilization, transported overnight into the midst of a nation which vibrates with telephones, radios, automobiles, airplanes, and the need for quick profits—this is the colossal human drama which we are witnessing, a drama whose ending will depend on how the American nation solves the vast problems involved.

HARVARD LEADS IN DEBATE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Harvard University, with four victories and no defeats, leads the Eastern Intercollegiate Debate League, according to an announcement by J. D. Anthony, Wesleyan '29, secretary of the league. Wesleyan, Williams and Yale, with three victories and one defeat, are tied for second place, and Brown, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Amherst and Dartmouth follow in order.

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SERB PEASANTS INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATIVES

About 2000 Organizations Now Help to Curb Usurers' Raids on Income

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEIGRADE—One of the most encouraging aspects of social life in Serbia is the rapid growth of agricultural co-operative societies during the last eight years. The movement, however, is more than eight years old, for it was at the very end of the last century that it first appeared in Serbia. Its founders were influenced and inspired by what had been done in England and Germany to help poor people in need of credit.

The Balkan peasant gets little attention from the larger banks, and as a result he is left to the mercies of the local money-lender, usually the village saloon keeper or storekeeper, who sometimes lends money directly to the villager, but more frequently gives him provisions on credit. After a time the debtor is asked to sign a promissory note, bearing a high rate of interest which is usually collected at harvest time.

Up to the time of the Balkan wars, which were closely followed by the World War, the co-operative movement advanced comparatively slowly in Serbia. Nevertheless, from 1894 to 1911 co-operative societies were formed in 737 villages. Since 1920 the movement has been greatly accelerated and the total number of organizations has been brought up to about 2000. The movement also has become not only much larger, but more complex, with a much wider range of interests and activities.

Well over half the Serbian co-operative societies are money-lending or credit organizations. Next come the societies for supplying farm machinery and after that for furnishing the villagers with ordinary commodities. There are also co-operative dairies, co-operative societies for preparing and marketing fruit and for the marketing of wheat. There is a strong central organization which directs the movement throughout the whole country. Almost 400 societies have their own buildings.

The co-operative societies aim not only to give economic and financial aid to their members, but also enlightenment in instruction and character. No person with bad habits is permitted to become a member of the credit societies. Each organization has a "court of good people" which endeavors to settle all disputes among members without recourse to law suits.

BRITISH GRANTS MADE FOR PLAYING FIELDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The National Playing Fields Association, which is working to provide spaces for children's recreation where none exist at present, has found it possible to make its first grant to local bodies. The special grants committee of the association, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Inskip (Solicitor-General) has reviewed 200 applications for

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financial aid, and allocated a sum of not less than \$50,000 to local committees for playing fields. A part of the money expended will come from the handsome donation made by the Carnegie trustees.

In addition to the national funds, many local funds are being opened, and the total amount of these funds already exceeds \$40,000. In Kent, for example, the sum of \$10,000 has been raised. Many of the schools themselves are doing their part toward the success of the movement. In some cases quite substantial sums have been contributed through this channel.

BRITISH TENDER FOR GREEK DRAINAGE JOB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Charles Boot, of Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., engineers and contractors, left London for Athens recently, where he will submit to the Greek Government his tender for the construction of the Struma valley drainage scheme, which is to cost \$8,000,000. Sir Murdoch Macdonald, the consulting engineer, is reported leaving Egypt to meet Mr. Boot.

Negotiations are in progress, according to Industrial Daily News, with a prominent firm of bankers with the object of issuing a \$500,000 loan in London, should the contract be secured.

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PISCATORIAL TRAMP FOUND IN PACIFIC

Chinese Kingfish Wanders to Californian Waters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUOTA CHANGE FOUND TO FAIL INTENT OF LAW

Survey of Probable Effects
Indicates Gain in Influx
From Southern Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Proposed changes in the United States immigration restrictions will increase the immigrants admitted from southern Europe and reduce the number admitted from northern Europe, according to estimates just made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board has completed a study of the probable results of the new regulations, which will be effective next July, unless Congress votes to postpone their operation for another year. These restrictions would be based on the national origin of the population of the country as of 1920.

The effect of the new regulations, the board declares, will be "directly opposite from that avowedly contemplated by the 1924 law." Under the 1924 restrictions, it was said, the purpose was to favor immigration from northern and northwestern Europe as against that from southern and southeastern Europe.

Would Reduce Northern Entrants

The restrictions would "nominally" reduce the quota from northern and northwestern Europe by 16,201, or 11.5 per cent, the statement continues. In actual practice, the study showed, the number would be reduced 41,000.

The new quotas, according to the survey, would provide for an increase of 5239 in immigration from southern and southeastern Europe, or 25.7 per cent.

"Analysis of the new quotas disclosed that the quotas have been enlarged in cases of some northern European countries where there has been no pressure upon the quota restriction and which, therefore, are not likely to fill the new larger quota," the report says.

"On the other hand, the quotas have been reduced sharply in cases where they have been well filled and even where considerable pressure on the quota restriction is known to exist."

Unfilled Quotas Increased

"In the case of Great Britain and northern Ireland, for example, the existing quota, although evidently in excess of the actual need, has been materially increased from 34,007 to 65,844, or nearly doubled."

Germany, on the other hand, which filled 97.2 per cent of its quota in 1927, would be restricted to about half of its present allotment, the report continues. The quota from the Irish Free State has been reduced by 39 per cent, although 98.3 per cent of the quota were admitted during the fiscal years from 1925 to 1927, the board found.

The French quota is reduced 18.3, although French immigration yielded 99.7 per cent of the quota in 1927, according to the statistics. They also show that the Italian and Russian quotas have been increased 55.8 and 57.8 per cent, respectively. From Italy 99.5 per cent and from Russia 95.5 per cent of the quota were admitted in 1927.

40-HOUR EUROPEAN AIR MAIL EXPECTED

Assistant Postmaster-General
Says It Will Be Soon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Lines of dirigibles across the Atlantic were forecast by W. Irving Glover, second assistant postmaster-general, before a subcommittee of Congress dealing with postal matters.

"I think," he said, "that airships will be flying regularly from New York to London in less than 40 hours, in a short time."

William C. Young, manager of the Aeronautical Department of the Goodyear company, backed up Mr. Glover. He argued that no exclusive contracts be given British and German companies excluding America.

WOMEN AID NIGHT RIVER NAVIGATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Women residing along the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries help safeguard navigation at night by caring for more than 100 of the aids there.

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Shampooing, Manicuring,
Hair Dressing

STOCK EXCHANGE SEEKS VACATION

New York Petitions for
Closing April 6-7-8 So
to Catch Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK (AP)—Battered and tossed about by the unprecedented markets of the last two weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange have petitioned for a three-day holiday starting on Friday, April 6.

Although the last 13 days have seen a golden stream of commissions flowing into their pockets, many of the big traders and their assistants and clerks are much in need of rest. The work has been well repaid, however. Assuming that one-fourth of the business was by traders buying for their own account and therefore paying no commissions, observers estimate that for each of the 13 days the commissions were more than \$2,000,000. This would mean an average of \$33,000 for each of the 1180 seat holders.

It is pointed out, however, that half of the members never go on the floor of the Exchange, merely holding their seats in order to get lower commissions, and this would send the average for the active traders to twice that figure.

It was clear that the trader would pay for a \$340,000 seat—the record price paid Friday—in four trading days. Deducting the actual costs, on which no figures are available, it can be readily seen that it would not take very big trading days to pay for a seat.

The volume of trading has also broken all previous records. During the last 13 days 43,964,805 shares have changed hands.

EMPEROR COLLECTS HIS 300 LECTURES

Bulky Publication Ordered
by Japanese Monarch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Some 300 lectures, which have been delivered before the Emperor of Japan, are to be published in book form by the order of His Majesty, who considers their subject matter too valuable to be lost.

The Emperor has made a practice of inviting some leading scholar to the palace every Monday, and sometimes on Thursday as well, when the affairs of State did not interfere, to deliver a lecture upon his chosen topic. He has now asked that the manuscripts of these lectures be compiled into a book.

They range over every conceivable subject. Many of them deal with the life and work of the Emperor Meiji and of the heroes of the Meiji Restoration and the following period, but many more have to do with modern science, biology, political science, religion, economics, diplomacy, military and naval affairs and other subjects are treated.

**PUBLIC TO BE ASKED
FOR NATIONAL THEATER**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK (AP)—A campaign to establish a publicly subsidized national theater in the United States is to be inaugurated by the American Laboratory Theater and the Allied Theater Arts Institute.

The movement will be formally launched March 30 at a meeting of 250 invited friends and sponsors of the American Laboratory Theater to be addressed by Dr. George Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

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BUSY INVENTORS SHOW PROGRESS OF MACHINE AGE

Patent Activity Found to
Forecast Greater Scope
for Manufacturers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The majority of inventions now being perfected are for methods of manufacturing new products which will result in increased employment, according to a study of the patent situation just forwarded to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

The survey was made by Milton Wright, of the Scientific American. In order to determine the relation between new inventions and employment. It showed, he declared, that more inventions are being perfected now than ever before. The increase, he added, will soon be reflected in greater activity in the United States Patent Office.

The study was suggested by a statement by Mr. Davis, in which he said: "Invention through labor-saving machinery has caused some of the present unemployment, and in my opinion new invention is one of the only ways to cure it."

The solution is already at work, Mr. Wright reported. He found also that the majority of effort is not being placed on the development of labor-saving devices, but on new products, the manufacture of which will keep large numbers of workers busy.

Mr. Davis, in acknowledging receipt of the survey, characterized the report as "important and encouraging." He said, which is that invention supplies public taste in constantly changing. People little care with what mass methods an article is manufactured. If the public doesn't like an article, it will not buy it and scientific mass production in such instances goes for nothing.

"I am glad to have your evidence that wise business men understand this factor in human nature, and see where it leads—to new needs and new commodities."

REICH NAVY FUND SPENT ON MOVIES

Claim Is That Some 26,000,000
Marks Were Squandered

BERLIN (AP)—The Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag has definitely established that almost 26,000,000 marks (roughly \$5,500,000) of government funds were squandered by the Admiralty in motion picture and other ventures. The case will be threshed out at a meeting of the Reichstag on Tuesday. At that time it will be decided to what extent superior officers in the Admiralty were culpable and how far Naval Commander Walter Lohmann was involved.

It became known recently that large sums of the Ministry of Defense's emergency fund had been devoted to financing the "Phobus" film concern. The Chancellor, Dr.

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Massachusetts Primary Gives Presidential Preference Vote

Governor Fuller Signs Measure—Names May
Be Written In or Stickers Used

Adopted by the Legislature within
the shortest time for any bill of
major significance in years, Gov.
Alvan T. Fuller's recommendation
that the Massachusetts presidential
primary law be amended to enable
voters to express directly their
choice of presidential candidates has
become law with the Governor's signature.

Just seven days after Governor
Fuller sent his special message to
the Legislature, the enacted bill lay
on his desk for approval. Two
features of it went not just what the
Governor expected. One authorized
the use of stickers on the ballots.
The other provided the measure
should apply only to the election in
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The sticker provision will work to
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Primary Set for April 24

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a sticker campaign, but there is time

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Mr. Shaw. "It should train investi-
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read: 'This law expires by limitation
10 years from the date it is passed.'"

BELLAMY HEADS PLAIN DEALER

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Paul Bel-
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and Plain Dealer since 1920, was
placed in complete charge of the edi-
torial department of the paper to
succeed the late Eric C. Hopwood,
editor.

**HOLLAND
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10

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

In Colors Gaudy and Forms Grotesque

By BARBARA SCOTT FISHER

IN ALL the wide world of collectors, few—unless they be hidden away within the crumbling walls of the old Dragon Kingdom itself—have discovered the Chinese roof tile in the museums scattered over America they are rarely seen. Collectors of the work of Oriental artisans and again away from the smooth worn path of bottles, jades and porcelains to acquire a select number. Most of the rest of us are missing something.

My first acquaintance with them was at the Ming tombs, just a comfortable morning's donkey ride from the grassy hills of Nanjing. It was the first chilly day in November and our coolies looked twice their natural size, having followed the Chinese custom of wearing all the clothes they could lay hands on when it grew cold. Their bulky size made the slim-legged little donkeys which they led look more frail than ever and it seemed the meanest kind of imposition to mount our huge selves upon them, but there was nothing else to do. If we wanted to go to the Ming tombs, that was the way to go, so we mounted with needless trepidation, for the donkeys are valiant little beasts. An ever increasing throng of grinning Chinese coolies escorted us to the very gates of the city where, with persistent threats from our own coolies, we managed to rid ourselves of them.

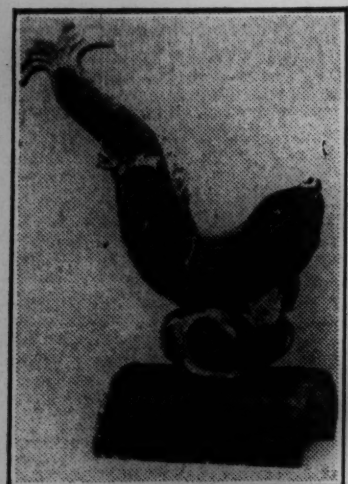
My First Roof-Tile Thrill

Before us stretched a vast plain, and it was not long before we found ourselves trailing down an avenue along which were stationed at intervals huge stone images of warriors, camels, elephants. Once in this impressive company, it was not long before we could glimpse the great square tomb itself, rusty red and the tint of smudges, crouching against the purple hills and crowned with a roof of gleaming green tiles. When we reached the courtyard it appeared that many of the tiles had slipped from their places and lay scattered about in unkempt profusion, like royalty gone to seed.

I picked one up and traced with my finger the scaly coils of the Imperial Dragon which had been imprinted in the tile, then slipped it into my pocket. From that moment I became appreciative of Chinese roof tiles. And, while this one was flat, its lure later drew my eyes up to the tent-like roofs of all China, led me to discover the figurine tiles which sit with majesty of mischief on the ridges of the tip-tilted roofs of the Flowery Kingdom.

Though like many things Chinese the roots of their origin spring from ancient superstition, these roof tiles have lent themselves for generations to decoration. The bases of the tiles are curved so they can be securely mounted on the ridgepoles and frequently seem to melt into it, rises a figure ranging from 8 to 16 inches or more in height. A warrior on horseback, the horse galloping caparisoned, his nostrils distended; a comfortable motherly old hen brooding peacefully on an imaginary nest and gleaming with a glaze of golden brown; a giddy little fish, sea green, flirts its tail from an emerald ocean indicated by a single wave curling beneath its chin; a cock, ancient emblem of the sun, "dispenser of darkness," stands in all his complacent majesty, his red comb and yellow legs only matched by the brilliance of his feathers—these are perhaps among the designs most frequently seen.

Abundant and Available in China By common consent the cock is considered the most popular of the roof guardians. Welcoming of light, he crows in pottery impartially from the roofs of rich or poor. He is to be seen on the roof of the Imperial Altar of the Sun in Peking, peering down the street of the "Glorious Rising," scarcely rivaling in splendor his prototype, who, from the



The Giddy Sea-Green Fish of This Roof Tile Flirts Its Tail From an Emerald Ocean, Indicated by the Single Wave Beneath It

Imperial Moon Altar, keeps an eye on the street of "Waxing Brightness."

The scarcity of these figures outside China is not due to the fact that they are hard to find, for there are countless thousands there; nor is it because they are difficult to obtain. It is probably because in China they are among those common objects whose very familiarity leads the traveler to overlook them, though they are so very attractive when noticed. Another obstacle is that they are difficult for the traveler to stow away in a trunk without danger of breaking. They are not always comfortable and square like suitcases, nor safe like embroideries and brass, for with all their apparent

boldness of design they are quite fragile.

In spite of—or perhaps because of—these hindrances, Chinese roof tiles offer an almost virgin field to the collector or the amateur. Not only are they of apparently infinite variety in design and color combination and possess a background of symbolism and history, but they are strikingly decorative and have the added merit of frequently being made in pairs.

Their Origin in the Dim Past

For centuries these quaint figures made of pottery or wood have sat tight on the ridgepoles of Chinese houses. In fact, it is recorded in the early written by Wangkai, in the twenty-third century B. C., that "All people in the realm swept and watered the ground before their doors and gates, hoping that the double-eyed birds that crouched like phoenixes and resembled cocks and kept away all manner of harm might gather there; and in anticipation they carved images of them in wood or cast them in metal and placed them at the entrances." Thus into China's dim past trails the history of the roof tile.

It is said that the earliest type of terra cotta roofing tile ever exhausted still forms the roof covering of the greater mass of mankind today, and that it was the invention of this tile that first made the construction of a sloping roof possible. The Chinese roof was the principal ornament of a building, and indeed it was a sign of dignity to possess several, one above the other. These served to protect the interiors from extremes of heat or cold and were considered exceedingly desirable.

Companionable Pottery Bits In the case of pagodas, where one roof rose above the other for many stories, as well as in the houses of nobles and the temples, this galaxy gave opportunity for decoration. Thus appeared the figurine roof tiles, not singly but in battalions, as it were, graduating from large to small figures or from small to large, as their locations suggested. They rode the ridgepoles and the modest wall that swung beneath.

Only the Chinese sense of simplicity, humor and art could have brought forth such a procession of fantastic and lovable images. Their bright greens, yellows, browns, reds and blues are never harsh. The secrets of the old master craftsmen, handed down from father to son, have been able to preserve the mystic softness of their glazes.

Their designs, though sometimes rough, embody the freedom and affection of a people who set their own hours and work when they please. They fashioned characters that became our friends with whom one can live happily day in and day out. Whether your Chinese roof tile be a fish or a fox dog, it is a companionable bit of pottery.

You may not come across a Chinese roof tile every day, or every other day, but they are to be had. And they are worth having. B. E. S. F.



Fish and Bird Being Represented in the Two Other Roof Tiles on This Page, Here is an Image of a Fish to Complete the Popular Conception of Animated Forms

'Twas Once a Little Girl's

TO ACQUIRE a rare bit of beautiful luster china, and at the same time learn its history, is a double delight much appreciated by the collector. Such was the good fortune of the present owner of a lovely copper luster mug.

It was given to her a number of years ago by her husband's aunt, a charming Canadian lady. In presenting the mug to her American niece the dear lady explained that she wished to give it to one who would appreciate and care for it as she had done, for it had been given her many years ago by an elderly English lady as a token of friendship, and this friend had inherited it and cherished it as a memento of her own childhood.

It seems when this English lady was a very little girl living in Darlington, Eng., she sometimes had the happy experience of going to a Sunday School picnic, where each child provided his own refreshments and drinking mug. On such occasions the little maid was loaned her great-aunt's best luster mug, and experienced the joy of being even the temporary owner of the much-admired bit of china.

The present owner does not accuse herself of being foolishly sentimental when she sometimes places in the mug a bunch of velvet pansies in memory of the little English maid of long ago, whose childish hands so lovingly held the precious cup which now adorns her mantel.

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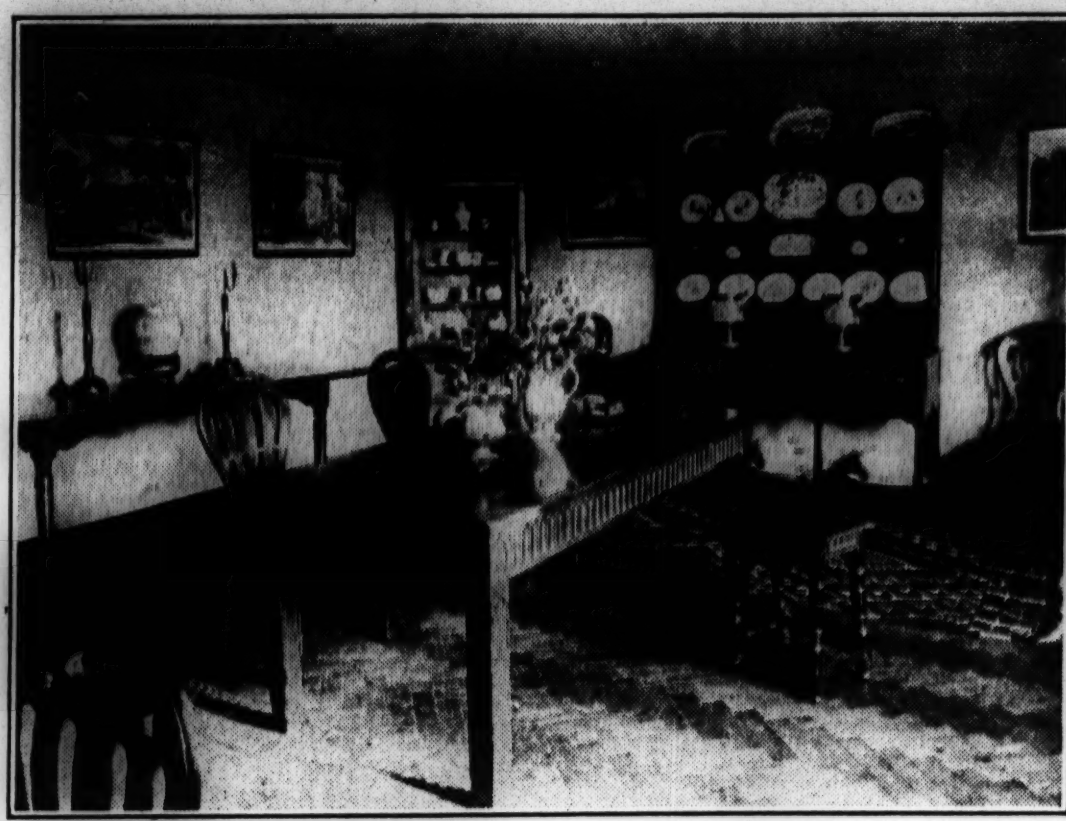
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The Dining Room of a House in Berkshire, Eng., With Its Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Furniture, the Handicraft of Local Craftsmen. The Unusual Rural Chair of Solid Mahogany Date About 1760. The Generous Dresser, With Its Drawers and Shelves Made of Elm, Was Probably Constructed in the Early 1700s. Still Earlier Are the Table and the Joint Stool Which Show Jacobean Characteristics.

In a Valley That Nobody Knows

By MRS. KER SEYMER

"WHERE are you living now?" I inquired of a friend I had not seen for many years.

"In a valley that nobody knows," was the unexpected answer received.

How attractive this sounded to me! Can there indeed be such a valley?

A valley where the tender wild flow-

ers are typically Jacobean—that loose term which has been used to cover many periods, though it rightly belongs to furniture built in England during the reigns of James I or Charles I.

To appreciate such articles one must know something of the condi-

turned out in the big cities, but faithfully producing the solid simple pieces of furniture so appropriate to their home-like surroundings.

Furniture of Oak and Elm The oaks of England supplied the wood for all household furniture in the country up to the seventeenth century, those splendid trees which the natural history books of our childhood told us took 500 years to mature. From the great four-post bed to the smallest fireside bench, oak was the only wood used. The hardness of its surface naturally limited the designs, as it did not encourage anything in the nature of elaborate ornamentation.

All utilitarian furniture was therefore well within the ability of the village artisan. His own district supplied him with the material needed. Those very trees beneath which in boyhood he had spent long, happy days searching for the first white violets of spring, the veined anemones, and gill and varnished celandines, now were fashioned by him into the fine pieces that are so sought after and valued today by all lovers of sincere work.

The dining-room chairs are of a later date, made about 1760, of the same period as the house. These are of solid mahogany and almost too heavy to lift, though the graceful dropped seats make them a comfortable resting place.

The dresser standing against the wall is the fact that the carpenter entrusted with the making of such pieces often preferred to continue the designs of an earlier period which would present to him less difficulties than the more ornate carving slowly coming into fashion. Thus, often the simple legs of the earlier style dresser reappear on that of a later date. The one seen in this room is of a beautiful golden brown, made of elm, its special feature being the arched work beneath the long drawers.

A French Artist's Contribution The jug on the center table, also of eighteenth century, is old Pratt ware, of the school of Wedgwood. These jugs are much prized and may be recognized by the borders of vine and designs in relief on white stone-ware. The set of Claude prints on the walls are gems. The landscape subjects of this great artist were frequently reproduced on plates made in the Wedgwood factories.

Here again, justly to appreciate

His work must be of extreme exactness and the secrets of his trade were carefully imparted in families from one generation to another. A very sturdy independent worker, he would keep closely to the designs favored in his own country, paying no attention to the work that was

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Quite American

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence

MORE and more it is coming to be recognized that there are qualities of charm inherent in the simple products of the American craftsman which the more important and better designed pieces often lack. The reason is not far to seek. The cabinet workers to the wealth of Philadelphia, New York and Providence Plantations remained on the whole faithful to English types. What they adapted, they did in the manner of their foreign masters, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton and others. They did not often aim at originality, for usually their patrons did not wish American ideas in furnishing. Most of the colonists were at the moment trying very hard to make North America into a mimic England, and their homes into mimic London or Surrey dwellings.

English Standards Freely Adopted

It is refreshing then to discover that some of our cabinetmakers, lacking the customers and the facilities granted to their more prosperous brothers, were ingenious enough to turn aside from the beaten path and strike out for themselves. The dining table illustrated here, which has been recently given to the Art Institute of Chicago, represents such an undertaking. In form one might call it Heppelwhite, and yet that master would have been the first to repudiate the simplicity, even bareness, of the execution.

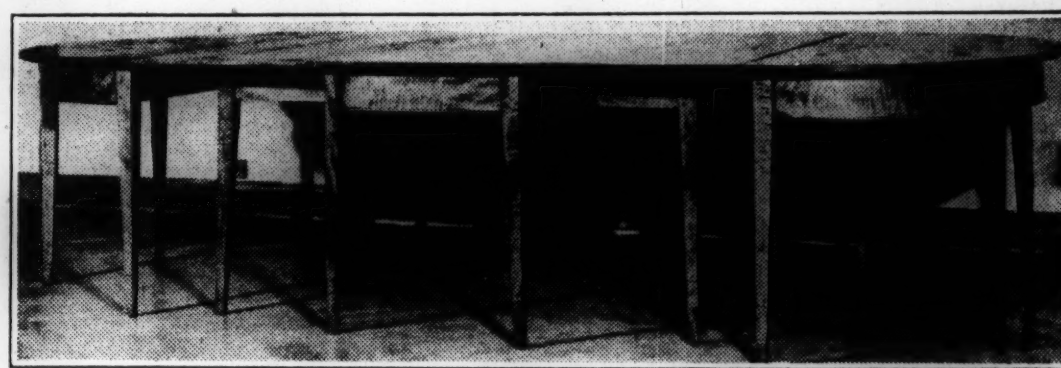
To be sure, the legs are the tapering, square-ankled form, used by both Heppelwhite and Sheraton, but where are the familiar bandings of

at the same time to concentrate on another appeal. The wood for the piece interested him, so taking the very best pieces of curly maple, he matched and put them together carefully. Even the photograph shows that the pieces are finely marked. The curled wood is of two types—first, the wavy, flame-like grain which he has used for the top and the curving apron; the second, the cross-banded variety, often seen in old cello, and here well chosen for the slender legs.

Charming Frankness and Simplicity

In form the table is a simplifying of the elaborate banquet piece, familiar in the close of the eighteenth century. The two end pieces are of half-moon shape, and were readily detached and used as consoles when a smaller table was desired. The center section has six legs, two gates that swing out to support the long leaves and four to support the oblong center. Here was a table that could expand or contract with ease, ready, by the simple pushing up of its ends to accommodate 16 to 18, and equally ready to shrink, so that it could seat four at the most.

What the maker lacked in elegance he supplied in neatness of construction. The legs are beautifully joined to the bed by wooden pins, discernible in the photograph, and the dovetailing of the joints for the gates is unusually fine. In color it is a golden brown, deepening here and there to dark amber. All in all, it presents a successful translation of an English



Three-Part Maple Dining Table of the Simplest Lines, Skillfully Built of Excellent Curly Maple

unrivaled in their appeal up to the present day.

Rise of the Pastry Cook's Boy

Born in Lorraine in 1600 of poor parents he was early apprenticed to a pastry-cook, but his love of nature was so great that he would, spend long days in the open air watching every change of light and shade throughout the hours. Unable to read or write, yet ardently desiring to reproduce in painting the beauties which gave him so much pleasure, he seized an opportunity offered to him of accompanying some young artists to Rome as their valet. Here he acquired the bare rudiments of painting in the intervals of cooking and mixing paint for his employers.

As a landscape painter he soon outshone all others and orders poured in to him from every quarter of Europe. These included the series of pictures ordered by the King of Spain, the subjects taken from the Old and New Testaments. His sense of beauty, light and atmosphere enabled him to convey to his landscapes the very purity and freshness of a summer morning. His biographer tells us that "to a kind and amiable disposition was added an unimpeachable moral character and this feeling extended even to the subjects which embellished his pictures."

Fortunate, indeed, is my friend to possess this set of prints.

A French Artist's Contribution The jug on the center table, also of eighteenth century, is old Pratt ware, of the school of Wedgwood. These jugs are much prized and may be recognized by the borders of vine and designs in relief on white stone-ware. The set of Claude prints on the walls are gems. The landscape subjects of this great artist were frequently reproduced on plates made in the Wedgwood factories.

Here again, justly to appreciate

His work must be of extreme exactness and the secrets of his trade were carefully imparted in families from one generation to another. A very sturdy independent worker, he would keep closely to the designs favored in his own country, paying no attention to the work that was

NEW YORK
Exhibit of
Rare Old Quilts, Rosewood Furniture, Jugtown Pottery, Royal Crown Derby China (very old).
Reproductions of old cover lids
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Au Quatrième



An 18th CENTURY ENGLISH INTERIOR

Panelled with a Famous Old Anglo-Chinese Paper

Unquestionably this is one of the most charming interiors that Au Quatrième has ever arranged. The beautiful 18th Century furniture belongs to precisely the period in England when Chinese and Anglo-Chinese papers had come so tremendously into fashion. A fashion which has, in fact, never been improved upon, since nothing else can so perfectly complement and relieve the grave simplicity, quiet dignity and elegance of dark old mahogany than the vivacious flower-like colors, busy activity and picturesque costume of these gay chinoiserie.

Chinese Industries

What we actually have in this delightful old paper is the whole lively panorama of life and industry in a Chinese town. Streets, terraces, waterways, shops and fields, presenting scene after scene of tea-picking and drying, porcelain-making, rice-planting and harvesting, and silk-spinning, interspersed with figures praying, ladies fanning themselves or pleasure-boating, merchants in their shops, a fisherman displaying his catch, and the like. All in fresh porcelain-like tints

of azure, green and peony rose. The walls have been painted an admirably cool subdued gray-green that accords perfectly with the delicate leaf and water tints of the paper. A Chippendale side table and ladder back chairs, a fine Sheraton three-pedestal dining table, Adam and Georgian consoles, 18th Century English china and Waterford glass, completing the extraordinarily fine effect of accomplished elegance and gracious repose achieved by this lovely room.

WANAMAKER'S—Fourth floor, old building

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

Music News of the World

Kurt Weill's New Opera

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

ALTHOUGH "new classicism" seems to be the catchword of the day, there are young composers who apparently are of quite a different opinion concerning the musical stage. The visitors to the International Festivals know Kurt Weill, a Zionist pupil, as one of the representatives of modernity in the European sense of the word. It cannot be denied that Kurt Weill has a style of his own, though it is characterized more by negative than by positive qualities. He avoids being pleasant, using very modern means. On the other hand, he is a child of his age in demanding the most interesting plots from the most interesting dramatists. So he asked George Kaiser to write something exciting for him.

This dramatist did not reflect very long, but set to work and wrote down in a very short time the libretto of an opera buffa under the title, "The Tzar Has His Photograph Taken." Everybody sees how new the subject is, for generally the Tzar does not pay a visit to his photographers. This Tzar, however, who is not necessarily a Russian monarch, has gone to Paris to amuse himself a little. Nothing more natural than that conspirators of his own country should draw him into a trap. The photographer's shop is a welcome trap. The young woman proprietor is employed as a means to carry out the project.

Grotesque Scenes

Of course, very grotesque scenes occur. The libretto of the opera buffa may more justly be termed a sketch. It is so full of action that I wonder how the composer would keep pace with the dramatist. For the tempo of music, however unemotional, is not equal to that of a sketch developing at such speed. Poor Weill! He worked very hard, but not hard enough for his part, though striding with hasty paces, remains behind the libretto, as far as the exciting effect of the plot is concerned. It speaks or tries to speak an everyday language; it goes on in a "parlance" of modern behavior. But there is a certain monotony in the use of the means by which the composer tries to reach the level of the words. Once more music reveals itself as an expressive art, which

cannot be made to give up the basis from which it first came. Gustav Brecher, general musical director of the Leipzig opera, who had for the first time brought to public notice Kfene's "Jonny," also gave the first performance of Kurt Weill's opera buffa, the comic effects of which I felt indeed much greater when reading the libretto than when hearing Weill's music. Brecher, who is not in the least a modernist, has not the tempo of these modern composers, who, in their turn, have not the tempo of the dramatists. His stage manager, Walter Brueggemann, being no musician at all, understands very well how to produce these modern pieces.

Gounod's "The Mock Doctor" Few perhaps among the opera-going public know that Gounod, the composer of "Faust," wrote a comic opera which is to be counted among the best of the kind. As far as Germany is concerned, Gounod's reputation has suffered very much from his best known opera. Since Goethe's "Faust" is regarded as sacred in German literature, Walter Brueggemann is considered to be a profanation. Time, however, has done justice to the composer, whom Richard Wagner does not seem to have appreciated very much, but who now, in my opinion, is one of the epoch-making personages in the history of French opera.

That, besides, Charles Gounod had a comic vein is proved by his "Mock Doctor," an opera which was performed in Berlin 17 years ago, and revived by the Staatsoper under the baton of Fritz Zweig. This conductor, who hitherto had occupied a secondary position, has, under the direction of Otto Klemperer, mounted to a higher rank. He certainly proves more attractive for the big public than the director himself, who, by making opera illustrate his own theories, keeps the average opera-goer away from the Staatsoper. There are in Gounod's opera some pieces of a brio that betrays its French origin. His mastery of the conversational style is remarkable. This makes it stranger still that the opera was not successful when performed in Paris at the Opéra-Comique in 1858. The Berlin Staatsoper produced it in such a way that even the larger public enjoys it. It is represented with the greatest vivacity.

A New Russian Composer It is Bruno Walter's merit to have discovered the young Russian composer, D. Sosztakowicz, whose symphony found its first performance at one of the important concerts of the last few weeks. No doubt he would not have attracted Bruno Walter's attention had he been a revolutionary musician. Walter does not like revolutions, he is even afraid of them. Sosztakowicz, though 20 years of age, possesses a craftsmanship much superior to his originality. He seems to make music for himself alone. He never speaks out. Every now and then he remembers that his music is destined for the public, but

this does not prevent him from falling back into his quiet isolation. His symphony, in four movements, does not excel in new ideas. Moreover, it has the great disadvantage of ignoring the great architectural line necessary for a symphonic work. In spite of all this, he is certainly a musician of talent, who may one day overcome his traditional feeling and pass to new artistic territories. His work was performed with virtuosity. Walter, the convinced romanticist, felt it his duty to present the new composer in a style of his own. The symphony was received with much applause.

Of Bucharest and Boston Novelties

By L. A. SLOPER

TWO "first performances" graced the program of the twentieth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, presented yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, with Serge Koussevitzky conducting. Both composers are in the early thirties, and both compositions are in one movement, and without a program. Walter Piston of Boston and Harvard styles his a "Symphonic Piece." Filip Lazár of Bucharest announces simply, "Music for Orchestra."

Mr. Piston was conductor of the historic Harvard undergraduate orchestra, the Pierian Sodality, and now teaches music in the university. His Three Pieces for flute, clarinet, and bassoon, heard last season at a concert of the Boston Flute Players Club, appeared to be a musical jest. His Symphonic Piece, a nature study more pretentious. It proves that he has profited much by his excellent instruction and by observation of the styles of the day. But in following the fashion of polytonality and complicated rhythmic patterns he has not forsaken form or melody. Or shall we say that while respecting the older grammar he has employed a modern idiom? There are traces in this work of prehistoric Russian ancestry, but these have been largely submerged by residence beside the Seine.

Mr. Lazár's music is more elemental. Instead of submitting his impulses to the refining influence of a sophisticated society, he follows his intellect to direct him back to classicism, he pursues an uncompromising course. A follower rather than a leader, nevertheless he appears to be aware of his direction. He reveals clearly enough his indebtedness to Stravinsky, but he has not pursued the Russian along his somewhat erratic wanderings of recent years. On the contrary, he would seem by the evidence of his composition to be following the more consistent route of Bartók, spurning anything ingratiating, depending on fierce rhythms and violent colors. This work, while giving no effect of originality, struck us as more successful than the composer's "Tziganes," performed by Mr. Koussevitzky last season.

But it cannot be said that either of the novelties supplied the most enjoyable moments of the afternoon. Nor did the Fourth Symphony of Schumann; although it received an extraordinarily imaginative interpretation and a performance of rare eloquence.

The opening number, the second Glück-Mottl Ballet Suite, was a joy to listen to, particularly the Minuet from "Iphigenia in Aulis" and the Grazioso from "Paris and Helen." Delicate, charming measures, poetically read, and played with a beauty of tone, a subtlety of shading and a flexibility that attired to wonder. The same qualities were evident again in the "Fire-Bird" Suite of Stravinsky, which closed the program.

A New Name to Learn

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

HERBERT ELWELL, if he were a composer, would certainly be represented on the program which is to be given here for the benefit, in part, of the music department of the American Academy in Rome. Elwell, knew he was anything about score-writing, would certainly, in common sense, have a score of his figuring in the international gala concert so called, got up in some measure in his behalf, and scheduled for Carnegie Hall, evening of March 27. Were he mature enough to be heard in public, he would undoubtedly be vouchsafed a chance to speak by one of the five conductors—Bodanzky, Goossens, Damrosch, Arbos, and Toscanini—who hold the platform on that occasion.

Elwell, though one of the men granted a fellowship in the American Academy in Rome, is presumed, apparently, to be without authentication as anything more than a student of signal promise. But suppose this to be true, he has predecessors or two in the Roman honor who may fairly be said to have won some standing in composition. Fortunately, for American art that it has the slightest place in the arrangements of the gala concert, except a beneficiary one. One native name does, indeed, appear in the announcement, that of Griffes, against the title of memorable association, "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Kahn."

"The Happy Hypocrite" For the matter of being neglected and ignored, Griffes endured plenty of that in his time; no fellowship for study in Italy as a consolation, either. To the gaining of friends, he chose pleasurable subjects to illustrate his compositions, of melody, harmony and tone color. In which regard, Elwell must be counted one of his followers. And yet Elwell—a new name to learn, but one, surely, deserving to be noted in the memoirs of musical diaries—swings a bigger plan, emotionally, than Griffes; bigger, truth to say, than the run of American composers. Elwell, I admit, has yet to prove himself a maker of symphonies and a master of large forms generally; but he has sufficient imagination, his ability, I contend, to express the various moods that characterize large instrumental works.

Take the set of numbers drawn from the ballet, "The Happy Hypocrite," which he has manifested as director of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., brought out at an American composers' publication contest on the evening of March 19, and which the jury awarded first honors over "Southern Night," a poem by Alexander L. Steinert; the One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Psalm, for baritone and orchestra, by Eric De Lamarier, and Serenade for

three horns and strings, by Otto Luening. Look at the score of "The Happy Hypocrite": a cleaner, more lucid orchestral manuscript does not come under your eye in a year's exploration. A conductor would be obtuse who was not impressed at the first glance. He would be grossly indifferent to the American cause, if he failed to pursue his reading to the end. To consider the designations of the various movements, as selected by Mr. Hanson and as presented by members of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra under his baton: Introduction, Dance of the Cyclops, Dance of Apollo, Dance of the Saint, Dance of the Merry Dwarf, Dance of Jenny Mere; and finale, including Wooling of Jenny by Lord George and Dance of the Villagers.

Purpose Effect Now if the composer presents pictures that correspond to these, it is obvious that he is covering pretty well the usual range of symphonic sentiment, barring the noble and the tragic. As for that, he sets himself to the extraordinarily delicate task of attempting to depict scenes of comedy, one that the American musician has usually balked at.

What cannot be denied by the honest ear, Elwell has handsomely accomplished the task he set out to do in detail, and he has effected his main purpose, too. Parterre here and terrace there, he has made his whole garden live in pattern and bloom. Theoretically, he has scarcely imagined; not Apollo, played upon instruments of music, I am sure, from any sound of flute or lyre that issues; Apollo of the twanging bow, I might venture to say, but the audience we work in, and consequently out of the general vein. More likely the scene is a travesty on Apollo's high manners; or more likely still, from the huclic melodizing of the oboe that war and then snarls forth, a parody on his soft tones.

At all events, I will aver the "Happy Hypocrite" suite to be a piece of symphonic writing that can stand on its own feet. I find no work that the Philharmonic Orchestra carries in its repertoire; and I will boldly declare to the five gala conductors, and likewise to others, that they take great risk with Rome, but they are keeping one of the current American symphonic record out of account. Furthermore, I will frankly observe to committees endeavoring to interest the public in the American Academy in Rome, that they are keeping one of the best arguments for the academy hid, in omitting its music wholly from their showbill.

Grace Notes

MUSIC lovers everywhere will be happy to hear that Jascha Heifetz is not so indifferent as he appears. In fact, he "expresses an eagerness to correct what he regards as an injustice to him and to his art," if we are to accept as authentic a mimeographed sheet which comes to our desk without indication of its source other than the postmark, "City Hall Station 5, N. Y." The remarks credited to the violinist indicate that he may have had a glimpse of the value of showmanship as well as musicianship. When the artist is absorbed in his music, he says, "he occasionally forgets to exaggerate those little mannerisms in acknowledging applause which every actor knows is necessary if they are to get across the footlights."

It is true, as Heifetz says, that "after all, the music is the important thing, not how well the artist's clothes are pressed or how he looked." He doubtless also is right in saying that "an intimate relation between artist and audience is absolutely necessary for the former to give the best performance of which he is capable." But a little smile, now and then, does much to help establish that relation. We all know that Heifetz can smile, because we have seen his face in musical magazine snapshots, wreathed in smiles.

"If he is supposed never to smile," Heifetz says of the artist, "the audience doesn't notice when he does." On the contrary, it would seem that an unexpected smile should attract immediate notice. At Heifetz's latest Boston recital, the audience murmured appreciatively when he sniffed a bouquet of violets tossed on the stage by a listener. They already had applauded him enthusiastically. What might they not have done if he had smiled?

Hearing the virtuoso playing of Heifetz always recalls the story of his debut ten years ago in Carnegie Hall, New York. Another violinist known to fame was sitting in a box with Gabriellowitch, so the story goes. As the audience became more and more enthusiastic, the listening violinist became more and more uneasy. Finally he said, "Isn't it rather warm here?" said Gabriellowitch, "Not for pianists."

Audiences are sometimes as interesting as the music they listen to. When Horowitz played with the Boston Symphony last week, the audience cheered, stamped its feet, and finally stood to applaud. The like never had been seen before in Symphony Hall. Yesterday, as if in explanation, the listeners were as impassive as Heifetz himself. Throughout the afternoon the conductor was recalled no more than once after any number, except when he brought out Walter Piston, composer of a symphonic piece performed then for the first time. The audience did not even demand to see Piston again; and he is a Bostonian and a Harvard man. L. A. 3.

Gerald Cooper Concert; Recitals in London

LONDON.—Szigeti gave the violin recital which formed the ninth of the Gerald Cooper chamber concerts at the Aeolian Hall. With Ignaz Strassfogel at the piano he began his program with Tartin's Sonata in A major. There was a shapely, interesting work admirably adapted to the violin. Szigeti played it with a supple finish and vivacity that were fascinating.

THE HOME FORUM

The "Just Honours" of the Sonnet

A WALLED garden is a pleasant place. Not for long, perhaps, should we be content to stay there, the call of the open country is too strong for that, but as a recreation now and then we tread the prim walks with pleasure, enjoy the tiny lawns, the trim line of hedges, back contentedly among ripening peaches and scented plums against the sunny wall. All is warm and sheltered, odorous of limes and currants and wallflowers. Beyond the limits of the garden the hills may roll, the free winds sweep the heavens, the plovers wheel and cry, and soon we shall go out to them, but for the moment the warm walls fold us in.

The sonnet is the walled garden of literature, precise, confined. Beyond its limits we may find more exhilarated freedom, liberty with wider wings; within it we incur gentle restraint, enforced reticence, a check to diffuseness. In a walled garden, whether in nature or literature, is necessarily for condensation, concentration. There is a sweet discipline about it that sends us out again to the wider spaces with heart invigorated, purpose strengthened. The sonnet embodies one thought. We may play with the thought as we will, within the given limits; set it out in the first few words and enlarge it through fourteen lines of observation, earnest and focused. We may follow a line of meditation and evolve the thought at the close, the consequence of sweet confined rambling.

We have fourteen lines, no more, no less, and these must follow a selected plan. There is some latitude, certainly; we may arrange our lines in varying ways according to the type of sonnet chosen. It was perfected in Italy, this poetic form "rhymed, cribbed, confined," followed the arrangement abba, abba, cde, cde, dod, dod. It was originally a short poem recited to music, and like the lyric, from which it differs less in conception than in form, expressed in rhythmic melody a single emotion. Fra Guitton d'Arenzo perfected its delicate austerity in the thirteenth century; "Petrarch and Dante crowned it with beauty and power"; the early poets of the Renaissance trifled with it, until Sidney laid bare its magic for all poets to attain to. The English form followed an arrangement of its own, abba, cdcd, efef, efef. The lines are usually decasyllabic, more rarely octosyllabic, and, originally, the lines formed an octave and a sestet. This form is widely varied by the English modifications of the poem. Sonnets in English poetry that conform to the Italian model are usually the most pleasing. There is a satisfaction, a completeness about them, peculiarly their own. Think of the prim garden again, the westerling sun on the mellow wall staining with deep rose every moss

and lichen. There is no other effect quite like that. And no sonnet is quite so pleasing as that which follows step by step the Italian type. For all that, however, some writers of the noblest English sonnets violate the Italian legislation when striving after some particular attainment. The types laid down are ideals which may be modified but not departed from. These modifications allow for the individual seal of the writer to be imposed. They are like the personal arrangement of the walled garden. The distinctive character is preserved, all the deliberate formality, the gracious restraint, while beautiful artistic effects are produced.

The sonnet has been chosen by many of the greatest poets as the medium for expressing their deepest, most direct thoughts. Daniel and Drayton blazed a trail for Shakespeare, doing for his sonnets very much what Marlowe had already done for his blank verse. Indeed, Drayton's "Parting" has yet to be equaled in its own line. Strength and restraint are there, masterly handling of the medium. Shakespeare is comparatively little known in his sonnets. No comparison, as to greatness, can be made between these and his plays. It may be felt that there is little conviction in the sonnets, that they exude an atmosphere of being set down against his better judgment, something forced, almost insincere. Among the most pleasing are Time and Love, Absence, Consolation, and The Unchangeable, all written in the English form.

Milton is particularly happy in his sonnets. Under his skillful handling the discipline of his dark days, the quiet sustenance of hope and courage and truth, inspire this form of poetry with peculiar beauty. His sense of beauty, his dignity of manner, the fading splendor of the English Renaissance that burst into a new life in him, set all his poetry upon a kind of oratorical note, that is carried over with sudden lyric sweetness into many of the sonnets. It is interesting to note how near we feel to the man, Milton, recovers as it were, into a sudden intimacy when we turn to them. Probably the best known are that which begins: "When I consider how my light is spent," and the "Avenge, O Lord." About some others there is a more genial air. Something stern and severe has been laid aside while he walks in his little walled garden. Read "To Mr. Lawrence" and feel its friendly warmth, and share the lighter side of his genius in his advice to Cyriack Skinner:

Cyriack, whose grandsire on the royal bench Of British Themis, with no mean applause, Pronounced, and in his volumes taught, our laws, Which others at their bar so often wrench, Today deep thoughts resolve with In mirth that after no repenting draws; Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause, And what the Swede intend, and what the Frenchman say, To measure life learn thou betimes, and know Towards solid good what leads the nearest way; For other things mild Heaven a time ordains, And disapproves that care, though wise in show, That with superfluous burden loads the day, And when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains.

Wordsworth, keen admirer of Milton, breathed new vitality into this lyric sonnet. Elizabethan song had become stereotyped, over-idealized or idealized. A certain clarity of thought, austerity of diction, a strength of temperament and expression that Wordsworth and Milton both possessed made the sonnet, in their hands, particularly virile. Wordsworth chose to follow the Miltonic form rather than the Shakespearean, was glad of its preciseness, its gentle limitations, its confining shelter. Its discipline was a thing to be cherished; he found it

"pastime to be bound Within the sonnet's scanty plot of ground."

He found in this form of verse all the scope he needed, and, though he often varied the form freely, as we see in his sonnets on "London," "England and Switzerland," he loved to write in strict accordance with the model set in "The World Is Too Much With Us." "On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic." He did us great service by infusing new vigor into the depleted form, and those poets who came after him, particularly Keats and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, caught the torch from his hands and held it aloft. There is, in his sonnets, something of great grandeur, so restful, restorative, that we turn more and more frequently to breathe their finer air. They are a "div in themselves."

Keats used the Italian form in the sonnet. "On first looking into Chapman's Homer." Read it, and feel his own breathlessness as a new world breaks upon him. The world who have come to some great book in nature, years, Plato, the Bible, Shakespeare, know just what it is to stand "like some watcher of the skies," silent before the new immensity. It is Keats had given us no other, this one alone would have sufficed to place him among the company of the sonneteers. Shelley, "With his white ideal," strikes an unfamiliar note in "Ozymandias of Egypt." With him, with Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Lisette Wordsworth Reese, with all the company of poets great and less great who have added to our joy in the sonnet, we look out upon the boundless sky swept by the great winds.



The Old Town Hall, Orléans. After an Etching by Caroline Armington.

THE ancient city of Orléans, in common with so many of its companion cities of France, possesses numerous buildings which date from the sixteenth century. Conspicuous among them is the old Town Hall, shown in an accompanying etching by Caroline Armington.

Great scrolls of history have been unrolled in this city on the Loire. Here Joan of Arc raised the English siege in 1429, thereby winning one of her proudest titles, "Maid of Orléans." It was probably about the year 1510 that the municipal council first held its meetings in this Town Hall, and many were the weighty matters discussed within its massive gray walls. It was not long after the building's erection that Orléans became a Huguenot stronghold, under the leadership of Admiral d'Asparrac de Coligny. Coming far down the centuries, it may be noted that in 1870 the Germans held the place for a time. Amidst the city's changing fortunes during the past four centuries, the Town Hall, with its fine Gothic tower, has remained superbly unchanged. Today it carries the quiet honor of housing the art gallery of Orléans, in which one may study the work of Jan Brueghel and Rosa Bonheur, of Van Goyen and Verelst, of the latter, the main building might claim an architectural distinction, though the conviction lingers that there is poetry in the lines of its sloping roof, its oval window and romantic gateway.

Mrs. Armington has succeeded, especially by her handling of the tower, in capturing the sense of dignity and mellow charm which pervades this group of old buildings. She is always happy in her treatment of architectural subjects.

The Landing

The great ship, lantern-girdled, The tender standing by; The waiting stars, cloud-shrouded, The land that we descry.

The pale land is our homeland, And we are bound therefor; And her laws nor in her copious No birds as yet make stir.

But birds are flying round us, The white birds of the sea— It is the breeze of morning, This that comes hummily . . .

And names and words are spoken— "Nancy," "Mary," "Owen," "Good-bye, and keep your promise!" "Farewell to you, my son!"

They are more spirit-stirring Than any words that are Remembered from the spokesmen Of any avatar!

"Oh, all I had to tell you!" "Ellen," "Michael," "Joan!" "Good-bye, and God be with you!" "And can it be you're gone!"

The great ship, lantern-girdled, Her engines thrash, immerse— The great ship that had station Takes motion for her course!

Her little course the tender, Our little ship, goes on— The stars, they are fast waning, But we'll land ere 'tis the dawn!

Green, greener, grows the foreland Across the slate-dark sea, And I'll see faces, places, That have been dreams to me!

—PABLO COLUM, in *The Irish Statesman*.

With Violets in March

Down the steep road and over the bank My questing feet in wet moss sank To reach the dell where violets bloom, And a rill sings, sparkling in emerald gloom.

I cannot tell where these violets grew That here with high wishes I am sending you; But I know that they rooted in tender earth, And lifted their faces to springtime mirth.

HELOISE BURROUGHS HAWKINS.

Windows on the Bosphorus

My garden is a terraced hillside by the Bosphorus. It has different levels and varied climates. On the ground level there is the house on one side, a long, high wall against the sea and the mountain behind; it encloses a garden of trees that are as high as the house. There are windows in the wall, six big windows, barred and shuttered with wooden shutters painted green. When the wind is blowing from the Black Sea, I shut the shutters and resign myself to the severe monastic shelter of that lower garden.

When there is only a little wind I open wide the shutters and it seems as if I had let daylight into a room. All the sunshine comes dancing in, waking up the heavy-headed pink hydrangeas that grow in a row against the wall.

Each window is a picture. There is always a passing ship. It may be a modern steamship, with a black funnel enrobed by three red rings, and flying the Red flag of Russia. Sometimes it is a Persian, a German, a Greek, an Italian, a Dutchman, an Egyptian, or an Englishman.

Every country in the world seems to send its ships, sooner or later, past the window of my wall. And the sailing ships are of every variety, from the graceful yacht of the Danish Minister to the innumerable "Flegende Hollanders," with their sails bulging with the north wind as they return from their fishing expeditions. Occasionally they are calmed. It may be that towards the Asian coast there is still a breeze, and the ships that happen to be that side pursue their way unchecked, while those nearer in to the European shore are helpless. One can tell by the color of the water exactly where the wind is, and one can watch it coming—coming from the Black Sea; one can see the darkened surface of the water spreading its mantle wider and farther, until it has reached the becalmed ships; then the loosely flapping sails suddenly fill, and away they go.

Sometimes, when the water is calm and still, there is suddenly a sound as of rain, or a splashing fountain. It is a shoal of little fish who come to the surface with a hissing and bubbling.

Through these windows in the wall I watch the flights of the winds that are of rain, or a splashing fountain. It is a shoal of little fish who come to the surface with a hissing and bubbling. . . . They are never seen to feed, and never known to alight. In storm and calm they pursue their search, always at the same rapid pace. Sometimes there are two lights, one going up towards the Black Sea and the other going down towards the Marmora, but each keeps to its own side and never gets intermixed. They do not appear even to notice each other, so intent are they upon their search.

Abroad

To walk abroad is, not with eyes, But through the fields to see and prize; Else may the silent feet, Like logs of wood, Move up and down, and see no good Nor joy nor glory meet. . . .

To note the beauty of the day, And golden fields of corn survey, Admire each pretty flower With its sweet smell To praise their Maker, and to tell The marks of his great power. . . .

Observe those rich and glorious things, The rivers, meadows, woods, and springs, The fruiting sun, To note from far The rising of each twinkling star For us his race to run.

A little child these well perceives, Who, tumbling in green grass and leaves, May rich as kings be thought; But there's a sight Which perfect manhood may delight, To which we shall be brought:

While in those pleasant paths we talk 'Tis that towards which at last we walk:

For we may by degrees Wisely proceed Pleasures of love and praise to heed, From viewing herbs and trees.

—THOMAS TRAHERNE, in "Poems of Felicity." (Seventeenth century.)

King Alfred's Good Translations

The lack of originality in Alfred's literary work in itself marks him out as the child of his age. His books belong to a time when reference for the written word was strong, and the critical faculty was weak, when a diligent aptitude for collecting and interpreting the thoughts of the past seemed the height of intellectual achievement. . . .

The simple piety and humanity of St. Gregory's book, its noble morality and quiet humour, found a ready response in Alfred's nature, and many passages must have appealed to him with special poignancy. The description of the mind lost in worldly cares, rising above them by concentrating itself on study, the comparison of ruler and subject to the head guiding the feet in the right way, the injunctions to rulers to meditate on high matters, the metaphors drawn from war and seamanship, were all alike echoes from his own thought and life.

In rendering the Latin hosts by the graphic English word *Stalherigeas*, marauders, who "steal" and "harry," a term which the Chronicle applies to the Danes, or "apple-down" of the acres joined one to another and stretching to the boundary of the land, he may have looked out on the English open fields with their acre and half-acre strips narrowing to the horizon, and on hill-sides and valleys white with fruit-bliss, and have seen them transfigured with spiritual meaning.

This same love of parable, and perception of the deeper significance of common things, colours also the original epilogue to the translation of the Pastoral Care. As Alfred sent forth St. Gregory's wisdom, "the waters which the God of Hosts promissively comfort . . . us earth-dwellers," his faithful playmate with the creta familiar images—pure water dispersed, threading marshy fields in shallow murmuring streams, or gathered in a well, deep and still, for the service of man, or the "apple-down" that splits the precious draught, the mended vessel that preserves it—the whole picture painted in simple language, not altogether devoid of poetical beauty, which, like the rudely metric verses of the prologue may probably be attributed to the King himself.

The historical portion of the English Orosius contains less directly original matter than the geographical section, but the independence with which the text is handled is highly characteristic of Alfred's method of editing. He omits and expands. . . . He passes by local details of transition, to linger over deeds of heroism and instances of courage, patriotism and self-sacrifice. He explains the unfamiliar, a Roman triumph, the temple of Janus, the centaurs, the Amazons, those "poor homely women." . . . He inserts an occasional fact or anecdote from the private store of knowledge, taken, it may be, from the notes in his hand-book. Thus he adds to the account of Caesar's invasions of Britain that he fought "in the land which is called Kent-land," or "near the ford which is called Wallingford." Thus, too, he tells how Titus on the Emperor thought the day lost on which he had done no good action, the story which appears again in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The picturesque has its charm for Alfred.

The power of seeing the present in the past lent . . . colour to the work of Alfred and his fellow-translators. Their defective scholarship often led them into absurd and childish blunders of fact and language—the subtle shades of meaning never sounded the depths of the Greek spirit, or understood the full greatness of Imperial Rome. Yet, at least, in their self-imposed task they were neither dry pedants nor mechanical drudges, but teachers seeking diligently after truth, simple lovers of ancient learning, and daring pioneers of a new civilization. Joint-labourers in that worship of great force and flexibility, as they experimented in words and turns of speech, they, half unconsciously, fixed a standard for the English of the future. —BRUCE ANDERSON, in "Alfred the Great, the Truth Teller."

Enlarging Our Borders

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WE ALL long for greater scope in our thinking and actions. Some of us, however, are believing that greatness lies in material success, and are therefore striving earnestly for success in material paths; but only as we begin to learn what it means to magnify the Lord wholeheartedly, and turn from magnifying matter, shall we find satisfaction.

Let us accept the fact that we are free to drop our pettinesses at any time we please to do so. If we do not wish to continue thinking in a small circle, we can at any moment begin to enlarge our borders. Someone has written, "Freedom is the opportunity granted to anything to accomplish the ends of its being." Certainly the "ends" of real existence can never be matter, for matter is not eternal. Then, magnanimity must be based upon the reflection of Spirit, divine Truth and Love, and upon that alone. The reflection of divine Love must always be loving. Certainly unselfed love takes us out of the small circle of selfish interests, and lifts us up to the great heart of Love—to God Himself. Nor do we need to look afar off for opportunities to be unselfishly loving. Always right at hand are numerous demands to be less selfish, more patient, less quick to condemn, more tender. Meeting these demands is the road to magnanimity.

Christian Science helps us to be magnanimous by revealing the true God, who is omnipotent and ever present. With divine Principle upon which to base our thinking, where is there room for pettiness? But this divine Principle must be demonstrated, not merely accepted, if the Holy Comforter, with the peace that is based upon the truth, is to come to us. Since all pettiness involves a false sense of self in some form, let us strive to let go of this false sense. As we begin to understand that Christian Science demands that we wait on God to open the way before us, self may be startled. The world at large accepts the theory that everyone must strive to improve

himself. Christian Science teaches that true improvement involves denial of any selfishness apart from God. One who has his gaze fixed upon material wealth, selfish power, or prominent place cannot perceive the kingdom of heaven, for the world's concept even of service often includes much of self-glory. But Christ Jesus taught that whosoever "shall do and teach" the commandments, "the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."

Let us fix our gaze upon the glory of God, wherever it is manifested. Let us rejoice in another's success, regardless of our own condition. Let us recognize the success of good as the reflection of divine Principle, not as the achievement of person. Loving recognition can be given to every indication of the overcoming of self, however trivial it may seem. There is nothing trivial about any unselfish act, for unselfishness always points to the presence of God; and for that we can be unceasingly grateful. It has been said of Mrs. Eddy that she always expressed the greatest appreciation for even the least effort toward goodness. None of us are too important or too busy to do likewise. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 165) Mrs. Eddy writes: "He who is afraid of being too generous has lost the power of being magnanimous. The best man or woman is the most unselfed."

Let us start with the most commonly accepted definition of generosity, and give freely of what we have. That may appear to be money; but it may also be righteous qualities of thinking, for which the world is longing far more than for money. To the sorrowful, let us bring joy; to the faithful, let us bring praise; to the sick, let us bring comfort; to the sinner, let us bring purity. If we are thus constantly recognizing good, it will become increasingly difficult for us to see evil other than as an unreality.

Yet we must be careful not to say that we are unconscious of evil when at the same time we are indulging in our thinking or actions. It takes watchfulness even to begin to be generous in the fundamental meaning of that word. We must be born again of Spirit, and cease to acknowledge matter as our origin. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 430) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Faith should enlarge its borders and strengthen its base by resting upon Spirit instead of matter."

This, then, is the task before us: to think and live in the true understanding of God, Spirit. Then we can never fail to be loving, kind, and generous, for action and thought will be governed by God, divine Principle, not by a false sense of self or matter.

Blue and Silver

Terry powdered a straight, short little nose, pulled on a nondescript felt hat, and emerged from the basement shop simultaneously as a whistle blew for twelve at noon. A rush of air whirled into her face as she darted through the revolving door; a freshness that was delicious after the close stuffiness of the shop beneath. A burst of sunlight seemed to flood the world outside, a wealth of light after the artificial glare and drab dullness of a world completely without daylight.

Noon hour was always a source of joy to Terry. It was never commonplace nor dull. And never uneventful. Sixty minutes to do with as she pleased! Sixty minutes to breathe in the bright warm sunshine! Sixty minutes to stumble upon some unexpected joy!

She hurried along the crowded, narrow street that tunneled its way between tall gray buildings. Hopefully she searched the vast sea of human faces for some sign of friendliness, and found only blank, unresponsive faces.

Terry walked toward the river. On the bridge she gazed out over the water. The shore line, hazy with smoke, was a mass of huge buildings. A steamboat anchored at the wharf was pouring out vast columns of curling black smoke. But above and beyond Terry could catch glimpses of soft silvery clouds as they crossed the blue sky, the silver, watching the sunlight on the water, the sky line in the distance. Slowly she walked the length of the bridge, crossed, and returned on the opposite side, oblivious now of the noonday world as it passed her by.

Back again on the narrow street, she stopped abruptly in front of a window displaying a group of oil paintings by a local artist. A little vase on a quaint walnut table far in the corner caught her eye. A little vase of yellow tulips, between low silver candlesticks and tall blue and silver vases, as blue as the blue sky! Terry gazed wistfully! What a glorious combination! Blue vase, dull silver candlesticks and yellow tulips! Like those silvery clouds she had just seen, crossing the blue sky; and warm, bright sunlight!

Back in the dullness of the basement store she was dreaming of a filmy dress the color of the sky, with just a touch of silver. Suddenly she was conscious of a little woman in a shabby coat at her counter, who was trying on a number of colorless, shapeless hats that made her look more than ever like a gray mouse. Terry shook her head thoughtfully. Studied a moment the fine silver of the woman's hair, the faint flush in her cheeks. And brought out a hat that transformed the gray mouse into a dainty, Dresden little creature all silver and blue! The woman stared a long time at the hat, then turned and smiled up at Terry. The happy light in her eyes expressed a wealth of gratitude as deep as the sea! It warmed Terry's eager little heart more than any spoken word of appreciation. Her noon hour had not been without results!

A Good Talk

There are always two to a talk, giving and taking, comparing experiences, and according conclusions. Talk is fluid, tentative, continually "in further search and progress"; while written words remain fixed. . . . Good talk most commonly arises among friends. Talk is, indeed, both the scene and instrument of friendship. —ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in "Essays."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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MOTORS AGAIN MAKES A NEW RECORD

Another Sharp Upturn in Market Prices—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, March 24.—General Motors, climbing 4 1/2 points to a new high of 191 1/2, led another sharp upturn in prices in today's stock market.

Heavy week-end profit-taking sales cut down some of the earlier gains, which ran from 1 to 10 points, and sent a scattering of issues below yesterday's final quotations. The day's sales ran over 3,000,000 shares.

The buying in General Motors undoubtedly received impetus from the prediction of John J. Radbok, chairman of the finance committee, that first quarter earnings would average \$4 a share on the common stock, and that the half year's earnings would reach \$9 a share.

Except for the further withdrawal of \$2,000,000 in gold for export to South America, there were no financial or business developments of importance during the day.

Violent fluctuations again took place in the high price specialties. U. S. Steel, Iron Pipe and Steel, and American Smelting and Refining, all advanced 2 points, while the common stock, and that the half year's earnings would reach \$9 a share.

Realizing sales were most effective in this issue as American Smelting, Atlas Powder, Adams Express and Collins & Aikman.

The closing was irregular. The market was a week-end profit-taking, the bond market continued its firm course early today. New offerings for the week totaled approximately \$114,000,000, which, while well ahead of last week's aggregate of \$73,000,000, offered no great competition to the listed market.

American Telephone 5s were again among the leaders, advancing fractionally to 107 1/2, and there was further activity in "price" adjustment.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 8s sold at 110 1/2, slightly under the previous close, but some other industrials, such as Sinclair 5s, were a shade higher.

United States Government obligations again were slow in getting under way.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev. Open High Low Sale Close

July	....18.80	18.92	18.75	18.89	18.75
Chicago Cotton					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	....18.04	19.12	19.03	19.10	19.40
May	....18.87	18.95	18.84	18.94	18.98
July	....18.52	18.65	18.52	18.61	18.80
Dec.	....18.55	18.62	18.54	18.62	....

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF BUSINESS
AND FINANCETwo Important Mergers Are
Reported—Stock Market
Holding Attention

The linking of four continents by a \$200,000,000 system of communication to be accomplished by the merging of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation featured business and financial news this week. The operation will combine telegraph, cable, telephone and radio systems on a scale never before attempted, and alters the competitive situation greatly in these fields.

This news was followed within a few days by the reported completion of arrangements for a closer agreement between the Victor Talking Machine Company and Victor Records Corporation of America, two organizations which have been closely affiliated for some time. The combined assets would amount to about \$100,000,000.

The tremendous volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange continues its hold upon public attention. Sales in each five-hour session this week were well above \$100,000,000. Prices were on the upgrade, many issues soaring to new highs. Irregularity developed in spots, under pressure of profit-taking.

Brokers' loans increased \$22,000,000. The volume of trading in the securities market had, comparatively, only a moderate effect upon them, and although this week's gain followed one of more than \$100,000,000 last week, the total was still well below the record.

Bonds and New Financing. The bond market, which for some time has been characterized as a "barren-hunting" market, with selective buying for investment prevailing, was lifted into notice Thursday by steep advances in several sections of the list. Financing by bonds this week totaled \$114,492,000.

The interest which has resulted in the activity in the New York stock market has been responsible also for a changed attitude toward speculation. The excessive amount of capital awaiting profitable investment and the demand for a broader field for speculation has apparently influenced these companies to shift from bonds to stocks in order to take advantage of present conditions.

The New York curb market has followed the course of the stock market. The trend has been upward, but more erratic. The curb has been somewhat excited and sensitive to unsettled conditions in any section of the list. The unlisted market has displayed a strong tone, bank shares, trust and chain store securities making the most noteworthy advances.

Sentiment for Steel Better. While opinion is conservative as regards the long pull toward the steel industry, the immediate future is seen as encouraging. With due consideration accorded the seasonal influences, a considerable amount of vitality is apparent in the demand for steel as the second quarter begins.

Buyers are somewhat hesitant about contracting for steel, the reason being of the opinion that the upward movement of prices has reached its peak. Prices are expected to hold their ground for some time, but a decline in production for the first quarter of 1928 promises to exceed that of a corresponding period in 1927 by several hundred thousand tons.

Aside from an active call for tin, the non-ferrous metal markets have been rather quiet of late. Sales of tin last week were larger than in any previous week this year, and the price advanced 3 1/2 cents a pound. Prices of quicksilver and of silver advanced.

The price of \$17.35 a ton for Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh represents a drop of 25 cents from a recent large order of cast iron pipe, however, showed a gain of about \$1 a ton over the recent low prices in the Middle West.

Some inquiry has been made by railroad buyers who are in the market for cars.

Market Averages

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS	STOCKS
Saturday	20 Industrials 20 Bonds
Friday	145.15 145.15
Thursday	145.15 145.15
Wednesday	145.15 145.15
Tuesday	145.15 145.15
Monday	145.15 145.15
Low, 1928	145.15 145.15
Low, 1927	145.15 145.15
Low, 1926	145.15 145.15
Low, 1925	145.15 145.15
Low, 1924	145.15 145.15
Low, 1923	145.15 145.15
Low, 1922	145.15 145.15
Low, 1921	145.15 145.15
Low, 1920	145.15 145.15
Low, 1919	145.15 145.15
Low, 1918	145.15 145.15
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Sotheby's Preparing Auction of Rare Books and Interesting MSS.

THREE FINALS AT LONGWOOD

Women's Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles Events Are Scheduled

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Finals of three national indoor tennis tournaments are scheduled for this afternoon on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club—the women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles. The two women singles finalists are **FOREIGN BUREAU UP**. *Misc. Edith St.*

J. Hubbard Jr. of Cambridge, the former Miss Anna H. Fuller of Cambridge, Miss Sigourney, runner-up in 1920 to the then Miss Helene Pollak, now Mrs. Falk, and Mrs. Hubbard, runner-up in 1925 to Mrs. John R. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., will be the first contestants to take the courts this afternoon.

In the doubles finals, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah Fairley of Brookline, will oppose Mrs. John I. Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. William M. Shedden, Chestnut Hill. Mrs. Wightman won the doubles title last year, paired with Mrs. Jessup,

who did not compete this year. Miss Palfrey is the present United States girl champion indoors. This should be a good match because Mrs. Bremer and Mrs. Shedden have had a great deal of tournament experience together and can force the best of doubles teams on occasion.

Miss Sigmourney and Mrs. Hubbard gained the final bracket by well-earned victories. Both seeded down

victories. They were both seeded sixth at the bottom of the list. Miss Bjugmurray was seeded No. 6 and Mrs. Hubbard No. 6. Miss Bjugmurray won her place in the final bracket by defeating Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., on Thursday, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, while Mrs. Hubbard had a battle on her hands with Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., the former Miss

Charlotte Hosmer of California, in the other semifinal round match last Thursday. Mrs. Chapin is a ranking tennis player of the United States, winning third place among the first 10 last year. Mrs. Chapin, who before coming on to this tournament had not played any tennis since last September, showed good sportsmanship, and put up a splendid battle against Mrs. Hub-

Play on Friday afternoon was given over to mixed doubles. Mrs. Wightman and Johnson scored two victories in order to reach the finals. In the first match they defeated Miss Lee H. Palfrey and Theodore Kingsley, 6-2, 6-2, and then met and defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey and G. Holmes Perkins, 6-3, 6-4, in the semifinals.

The other finalists, Mrs. Hubbard and Guild, won from Mrs. Shedden and R. H. Skinner in the quarterfinals, 6-2, 6-1, and defeating Miss Sarah Palfrey and Malcolm T. Hill in the semifinals, 8-6, 7-5. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round
Mrs. Garrison Whitman Brooklyn

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss Sarah Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, and Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, 10-8, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES
Quarterfinal Round
 Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Henry L. Johnson Jr., defeated Miss Lee H. Palfrey and Theodore Kingsley, 6-2, 6-2.
 Miss Mianne Palfrey and G. Holmes

Perkins defeated Miss Louise Iselin and
Oden Phipps, 11-13, 6-1, 6-3.
Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. and
Henry Guild defeated Mrs. W. M. Shed-
den and R. H. Skinner, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Sarah Palfrey and Malcolm T.
Hill defeated Miss Margaret Blake and
Karl S. Pfaffman, 6-0, 3-6, 10-8.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Henry L.
Johnson Jr. defeated Miss Mianne Pal-

**KING GEORGE OPENS
LLOYD'S BUILDING**

Official Move on April 5; First Business on April 10

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Built in about three years at a cost of £1,500,000, the new

Lloyd's building was opened today by King George, accompanied by Queen Mary. Standing on the East End Queen Avenue estate, the nine-story building has a frontage on Leadenhall Street and houses both Lloyd's and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's offices.

Company's Office. The architect was Sir Edwin Cooper, and the building is in the English Renaissance style. Could he have foreseen it, Edward Lloyd, the owner of the coffee house in Tower Street at the latter end of the seventeenth century, would scarcely have credited the magnitude of these developments which origi-

The central room of the new Lloyd's is crowned by a dome borne on pillars and is 160 feet square. In the upper stories will be the captain's room, dining and reading rooms, while in the basement will be the

The actual move over after the

cial opening, is due to take place April 5, so that the first risks to be written in Lloyd's new home will not be until the Tuesday after Easter, April 10.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL
Columbus 5, Cleveland (A.) 1.
San Antonio 5, Detroit (A.) 1.

Dallas 3, Chicago (A.) 1.
Washington (A.) 6, New York (N.) 5
0 innings).
Boston (N.) 6, Philadelphia (A.) 5.
Philadelphia (N.) 4, St. Louis (N.) 1.
Boston (A.) 5, Baltimore 0.
St. Louis (A.) 3, Brooklyn (N.) 3.
Chicago (N.) 6, Hollywood 4.

LONDON (P)—Oxford's crew for the annual inter-university boatrace with Cambridge next Saturday had a trial day over the full course of 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake, and covered the distance in 19m. 20s., only 59 seconds slow the record. It was raining at the time the trial was made.

For Advertising Information
Call MAY mkt 9900
Directory Advertising Dept.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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ions of The Christian Science
50 cents a line. Minimum
An application blank and
reference are required from
rities under a Rooms To Let
Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE
Own a Home
the Sunny South
for sale a number of houses

J. F. COLES O. C. Coles
P. Coles & Bros.
 EL PASO, TEXAS
 Estate, Insurance & Loans
 REFERENCES

LET—FURNISHED
FOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. —
and true to name; pleasing home-

with kitchen and dining alcove,
furnished, daily maid service, ele-
vators adjoining, centrally located:
cars and bus to door.

TELES, CALIF. Westchester Apts.,
at Pico—New, fireproof, beauti-
fied, steam heat; 24-hour office
daily maid service; on car line; safe.

ED POSITIONS, \$2500 to \$25,000
Designed provides a thoroughly or-
ice of 17 years' recognized stand-
h which preliminaries are nego-
positions of the calibre indicated;
is individualized to each client's
requirements: your identity, covered

CTIONS WANTED—MEN

5078 Tucker 5893
PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Service for placement in OFFICES
; registration in person.
F. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

ents under this heading appear on only. Rate 35 cents a line. (Three lines, minimum order for an advertisement measuring three lines for at least two insertions.) Add blank and two letters of reference from those who advertise in To Let or a Situations Wanted

—An audition for applicants of soloist in First Church Scientist, Richmond Hill, will be held on Thursday March 29th, at 7:45 p. m., in the edifice, 112th St. between 91st and 92nd Aves. Those qualified for a position are invited to

Wholesale and retail pastry shop; established; \$2000 required; opportunity. MR. THOMAS, 86 East New York City.

BOOK REPAIRING
Successor to W. A. LOCKE
Binding All Kinds of Books
Tel. H.ymarket 0243 Boston

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

Hotel property located in one of the most beautiful spots in Vermont. Adaptable for home or tea room. Price very reasonable.

For Particulars Address

ROSS H. MAYNARD
East Middlebury, Vermont

MARYLAND—For Sale

Historic Manor House

Within easy reach of Washington and Baltimore over fine roads. Property consists of 4000 acres on east side of Blue Ridge. Stone house, in excellent condition, built by first Governor of Maryland. Beautifully landscaped. Over 25 acres are enclosed by high fence; 10 miles of trout stream, 40 miles of bridge, excellent shooting.

LAURA HARLAN

1207 Nineteenth St., Washington, D. C.

Are You Interested In

A Larchmont Home?

We believe we have every worth-while listing of homes in Larchmont. Write us for our list of special offerings. Prices \$10,000 to \$150,000.

FRED K. P. BOEHM & CO.

Larchmont, N. Y.

CAPE COD—SOUTH DENNIS

Cape Cod house, 125 years old, completely restored; original paneling in dining room and two living rooms; three bedrooms; five master and two maid's rooms; three baths, electric lights, hot water system, all plumbing all new; 2-car garage; one acre high ground; Grand Cove of Mass River; 122,000 brook trout stocked. Owner, H. H. FORTER, 15 East 40th St., New York City.

ORLEANS, MASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

23 ACRES of rolling land and 12-room house with all modern improvements, including 2 baths; unobstructed view of the ocean. 5 minutes' walk from beach and 2 miles of state highway. For further particulars inquire G-307, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Will sacrifice my home, newly new, 7 large rooms, swimming pool, sun parlor, 2 1/2 baths with shower, heated garage, nearly 10,000 square feet of land, 18 large shade trees. Will take \$25,000. 5 minutes to school, church, station; price reduced to \$18,500. Call OWNER, West Newton 1940.

ORANGE GROVE FOR SALE

at Fruitland Park, Florida

40 ACRES, 10 of which are bearing oranges and grapefruit, more than 100 acres of land, 18 large shade trees. Will take \$25,000. For information call or write to E. J. GOULD, Fruitland Park, Florida.

WENHAM

FOR SALE, 8 acres, one of the best in town, centrally located for both business and pleasure. Apply to OWNER, W-201, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

EAST SIDE—WEST SIDE

Furnished, unfurnished, co-operations. Why worry? My expert advice at your service. MRS. WILBUR LYON

500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

BOSTON, Back Bay—To let, furnished or unfurnished, apartment 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, also other apartments. Call THE ICE BUREAU, 226 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, 22 Middle St., Suite 6, Boston. Unfurnished 5 rooms, bath and porch; rent \$75.

BOSTON, Copley Sq.—Attractive furnished studio apartment of 2 or 3 rooms with bath, front, elevator; reasonable. Kenmore 4082.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, Biscayne Apts., 530 N. E. 1st St. Between Biscayne and Ocean. Surroundings; delightful apartments and bath; modern kitchen; two persons; harmoniously and beautifully kept.

MIAMI, FLA., Staple Apts., 201 S. W. 12th St.—Attractive 4-room apartments, completely furnished, adjacent to beach and shopping. Call owner, 1000 S. W. 12th St., Miami, Fla.

NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.—Apartment, 4 large rooms, reception hall, all improvements, bath; rent reasonable. Tel. 326-W.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Two 5-room apartments, good location; rent \$45. Parkway 4312-J, or write G. A. 181 Walworth St., Roslindale.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—7 rooms, modern apartment, 2 baths, shower; also garage; restricted location. Tel. Call Porter 3871.

UNUSUALLY charming apartment, 5 airy, sunny, modern rooms, bath, porch, overlooking owner's garden; 18 minutes' train; near station and shopping. Tel. 818, E. 121 Maple Ave., Flushing, New York.

UPPER suite, 3 rooms, sun porch and garage, all modern improvements, all gas kitchen, hot water heating plant; fine location; light and sunny; lovely view; immediate possession; adults preferred. OWNER, Melrose 0850, Melrose, Mass.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Apartment of 4 large rooms and bath; modern kitchen; location; near beach. Tel. 2247-W.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Two rooms and kitchenette in private home; business woman or man preferred; located near Brooklyn Manor. 6118 St. Charles Court, Tel. Virginia 5244.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, Copley Sq.—Attractive furnished apartment on Norway St.; reasonable. THE SERVICE BUREAU, Kenmore 4082.

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS FOR SALE—NEW YORK

WE want a few more congenial people to join us in ownership of a co-operative apartment house that has been in successful operation for three years.

Located 100 yards from a B.M.T. 1st St. Subway and Second Ave. St. Station, and Fifth Ave. bus station. Literally 15 minutes from Grand Central and 20 minutes from Times Square. A modern, homelike constructed building, covering only one corner, situated in a garden corner of the city, free from dust and noise.

You can own a 4, 5 or 6-room apartment with all conveniences for no more than you are now paying at rent, or are you going to let it escape you.

Let one of the owners (not a salesman) call and tell you how he likes it, and why.

Here is a chance to have a happy home of your own. Will you grasp it, or are you missing it in a dizzy, dusty, noisy street.

Telephone MISS ENID JOHNSON, Stillwell 8470.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment with bath; nicely located; near Christian Science church. Tel. Kenmore 6808.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Attractively furnished, modern, 5-room house, reasonable rent, for summer or for year or more, in the best neighborhood of Cambridge. Convenient to station and stores; near Boston Shore's beautiful motor drives; telephone required. Telephone Baker 3443 or address F-376, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON, 200 Newbury St.—Nicely furnished studio with piano; rent by day or week, hours 9 to 6. Kenmore 6808. MRS. BLANCHARD.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET—Marquage in well furnished practitioner's office in the Little Bldg., Boston. Call O'Brien 1500.

STORES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Store, subway station street, suitable for ladies' clothing store. Modern, clean, bright. Call 7777. 1005 St. Jerome Ave., Subway.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 120 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Double; 2 bedrooms from church; quiet; harmonious; Christian Scientists preferred. Copy 5007-W.

BOSTON—Room with 2 windows, large closet; close to church; private; single privilege. Copy 5048-M before 1 p. m.

BOSTON—Large double room to rent with two beds, comfortable and clean. Copy 5117-L, 120 Huntington Ave., MRS. H. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 47 Cambridge St., Suite 2—Double and single rooms, newly decorated, near church; visitors accommodated. Copy 5142-J.

BOSTON, 210 St. Stephen St., Suite 1—Front room and back room for rent; near church; private home; quiet.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One large, one small bed-sitting room in newly decorated suite; attractively furnished; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Phone days 421, 423.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A good room; near 2 trolley lines; 1 or 2 bedrooms; women; reasonable. Tel. 245-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny room, private bath; two other rooms; excellent location; 2 trolley lines; 1 or 2 bedrooms; women; reasonable. Tel. 245-W.

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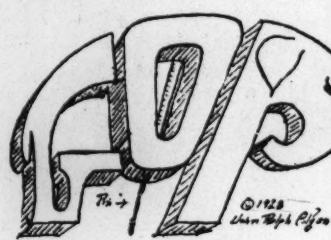
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Port of Bristol
Bristol is one of the oldest ports in England. Its history is generally believed to go back 2000 years, when it was the terminal place of barter for the Phoenician traders. It was later used by the Roman navigators.

Ashtand Tidings War hatreds are almost forgotten. Every once in a while you can see a former doughboy buying canned beef.



G. O. P. EMBLEM
This design of the letters "G. O. P." as arranged that they form an elephant, has been suggested for the Republican convention emblem.

New York Bant The National Geographic Society believes that last year is due to banting. Wouldn't it be more accurate to put it the other way round?

Canadian Lawmaker
The Canadian House of Commons has its first member of Ukrainian descent, Michael Lukovich, whose parents originally migrated to the United States.

Flowers (Aha) Herald Switzerland has its first Pullman train. "These mountain climbers should find it useful to negotiate the upper berth."

New York Police Horses
New York Police mounts must be bay or brown horses, between 4 and 14 years old, weighing about 1100 pounds and measuring 15 1/2 to 16 hands in height.

American Hunt A real internationalist is a fellow who will pay \$5 for a seat in a lecture hall in order to hear some speaker from Europe tell him what is the matter with America.

Theater Rush
During the night theater rush 15 policemen and a sergeant are required to handle traffic in the Times Square area, New York.

Lincoln County Leader
An optimist is a tourist who starts out with poor horses, no spare, a knock in the motor, and who wins 200 miles ahead for hotel reservations.

The Monitor Reader

- Check These
Yes Can Answer
1. Who has succeeded Thomas Hardy as chairman of the Incorporated Society of Authors?—Editorial..... 10
 2. From the standpoint of the employer, what traits does the Mexican laborer possess which enhance his value?—*Word Article*..... 10
 3. What is the difference between "perspicacity" and "perspicuity"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
 4. What are the chief subjects covered in Joy Elmer Morgan's "report card for parents"?—*Educational Page*..... 10
 5. How may butter, kept in ice water to prevent melting, be made to preserve its yellow color?—*Household Page*..... 10
 6. Why was America's first camel caravan abandoned?—*Feature Article*..... 10
 7. How does Vincent Massey define a "highbrow"?—*What They Say*..... 10
 8. What is the purpose of the International School in Geneva?—*Notes from Geneva*..... 10
 9. What is considered to be America's oldest inn?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
 10. What language "is understood by every heart"?—*Home Forum*..... 10
- THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.
- Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

"The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship."

Euphemism

A euphemism is an agreeable statement of a disagreeable fact, or the use of a pleasant word to take the place of an unpleasant one, as in saying "not quite correct" instead of a "falsehood." It is a habit that should be encouraged.

The Greek words from which it is derived *eu* (eu) and *phemi* (phemi) mean to speak well or to say. The term was used by the Greeks for words of good omen.

It must not be confused with the word "euphuism" which denotes a style of writing, particularly that flowery, affected diction as employed by John Lyly in his "Euphuism" written in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

In pronouncing it, the ph sounds like f, the e like a, and the first syllable is accented, eu-phu-mism.

Round the u as in use

as in enough

"We may all soften our speech with euphemisms."

What They Say

SIR WILFRED GREENFELL:
"Prohibition is the best thing that ever struck the United States. They say it is a failure in New York, but let me tell you this: since prohibition every society that used to care for neglected children has closed its doors for want of such children."

HENRY FORD: "Another thing that will help the promotion of peace is the solution of the language problem. I am sure that eventually there will be one universal language. I also feel certain it will be the English language which is gaining ground all over the world."

ST. JOHN ERVINE: "If criticism were an exact science, there would probably be unanimity among critics, and a language of a pair of compasses might be all the equipment that they would require for the exercise of their function."

SIR WILFRED GREENFELL:
"The best factor in the modern world is love."

A Thought for Today

FOR one word a man is often deemed to be wise, and for one word he is often deemed to be foolish. We ought to be careful, indeed, what we say.—CONFUCIUS.

The Sunset Stories

Bunny Cottontail

"O H, DADDY! please may I have one of these little white rabbits?" Esther was on her knees in front of the pen which held a large white rabbit and four small ones. She was coaxing the shy little bunnies to come and taste the lettuce.



She Sat Very Still and Did Not Move a Hand or Foot

leaves she was offering them, but they preferred to stay in the farthest corner.

"They belong to my boy," said the farmer with whom Daddy was talking business, "but he would be glad to sell one if the little girl would like one."

"But they are wild, Mother. You see they are afraid of you," protested her mother.

"Oh, but I'd tame him, Mother, oh please!" and Esther looked eagerly from Father to Mother. With a sign of capture she saw Daddy hand the farmer a bill. "May I choose which one?" There, that little one with the little lump of cotton for a tail.

Mother read me a story about a rabbit called Bunny Cottontail. I shall call mine Bunny Cottontail! chattered the happy little girl.

The frightened little bunny had to ride all the way home in a gunny-sack. He was not as happy as Esther for he did not know what good times were in store for him.

Every day Esther let Bunny Cottontail out of his box and sat on the floor with her lap full of lettuce leaves or bread crumbs, and sometimes a carrot. She sat very still and did not move a hand or foot, for the slightest movement made him scurry back to his box. "He doesn't know I love him, does he, Mother?" whispered Esther.

Then one day Bunny Cottontail ventured close enough to nibble the edge of a lettuce leaf. Esther sat as still as a mouse. Bunny saw a lovely carrot nestled among the lettuce leaves and crept closer and closer. He grasped the carrot and ran back to his house to eat it up.

Every day Bunny Cottontail grew braver, until finally Esther could stroke his head while he was eating. What a happy day it was when he

Ask These

- Q. What will turn quickly, especially in hot weather, and yet not move?
A. Milk or cream.
- Q. What is it that the true lady or gentleman should always keep after him?
A. Your word.
- Q. What is it that has ears but yet never hears?
A. A stalk of corn.
- Q. Why are the tides like night and day?
A. Because they come and go.
- Q. What is it that walks along the highways with its head downward?
A. A nail in a shoe.
- Q. Can you name anything that winds, turns, goes up and down and yet never moves?
A. A road.
- Q. What is it that never asks a question yet always demands an answer?
A. The doorbell.

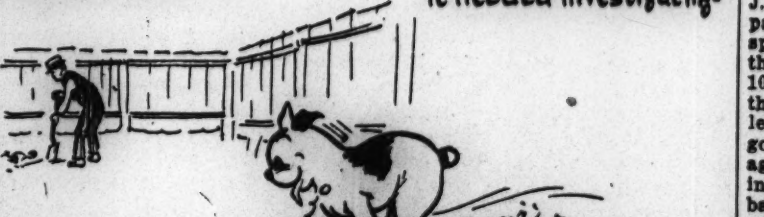
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Saw Mr. Simpson digging in the garden today and to find out what he was after.



But I noticed that the ground was nice and soft and I immediately decided to do a little digging myself.



And I hunted around until I found a place that looked as though it needed investigating.

And then I got busy, and my! didn't it seem good to be able to make the dirt fly once more?

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps
"Daddy."
"Yes, Bobby?"
"What did Uncle Jim mean when he said he wanted the low-down on a new car?"
Father was puzzled as to what to say.
"Perhaps," spoke up the boy's sister, who was just starting a commercial course, "he meant the smallest amount that would be accepted as first payment."



RATHER A DRAWBACK
Golfers: "What's his handicap, d'you know?"
Sandy: "Hi, gow!"

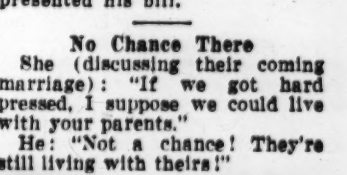
A Reminder
At a recent wedding, says the Humorist, the happy couple left the church under an archway of spades. This, perhaps, can be construed as a hint to the bridegroom to stay at home in the evenings and dig the garden.

They Always Do
"That grocer is certainly practical."
"How is that?"
"Why, he's selling garden seeds now, knowing full well that he will sell his usual quota of canned goods next fall."

Why Limit It?
There are complaints in French newspapers that the pens in Paris post offices won't write. The London Opinion says that this forms yet another bond of understanding sympathy between the French and British nations.

Another Angle to It
"Well, well," said the dentist jovially as he appeared in the outer office, "who has been waiting the longest?"
"I have," said the tailor as he presented his bill.

No Chances There
She (discussing their coming marriage): "If we got hard pressed, I suppose we could live with your parents."
He: "Not a chance! They're still living with theirs!"



I Record only the Sunny Hours

"Yes, Come Home"

Stillwater, Okla.

A WIDOW who lived on a large ranch in Oklahoma in pioneer days had a broad forbearance that made her see even the most boisterous cowboy or farm hand as a gentleman and her brother. There were usually 10 or 15 men about the ranch, not one of whom but would have laid down all for her.

One evening a rough-looking fellow arrived, alone, and asked for a job. He was employed without question, a man being needed—it was not customary to doubt anyone's character at the ranch.

This man, Dick J., proved to be so useful, energetic and trustworthy that the owner soon came to lean upon his opinion and co-operation very largely in making business deals.

After two years or more of life on the ranch, the man changed perceptibly. He was less jovial and seemed to be in a deep study. All noticed that he seemed troubled. One afternoon he came to the owner and asked if he might talk to her privately.

He said: "You have no idea what it costs me to tell you that I am going away. I don't know what has come over me, but, Mrs. G., this life I have lived here with you folks has made a different man of me. I can't stand it any longer to live a lie! I am going back to serve my time. I will give myself up for train robbery. If I don't get too long a sentence, I hope to see you again. Would you take me back?"

The good woman put an arm round the shoulders of the man and said: "Yes, Dick, when you get out, come home."

Traditional Valor

AN ARMY airplane had been forced down off the rocky north coast of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, according to a contribution from Mrs. D. C. J. A young lieutenant in charge of a patrol dispatched three men to inspect the object in the water, but they were able to swim out only 100 feet when the rope which linked them to shore was parted by the violent surf. A soldier volunteered to go to the rescue, but he was thrown against a reef and had to be hauled in. Plunging in, the young officer battled his way out to one man who was in need of immediate help, and managed to tow him to shore. "In risking your life for one of your men," wrote his commanding general, "you have maintained one of the best traditions of the service."

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Man. LAURENCE,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1923

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Industrial Co-operation

THE economic difficulties which confront the bituminous coal industry in a general way are not much different from those which have surrounded the petroleum industry, although the latter has not been compelled to face a prolonged strike. It has been pointed out that there are too many coal mines and that many of these mines have been operated at a loss. Overproduction has confessedly been the vital issue in the petroleum industry. Various recommendations have been made to solve the problems involved in these facts.

Some of these plans have received more or less of an official sanction. President Coolidge has indicated his conviction that the trade agreement in the distribution of bituminous is probably the only adequate solution. The Secretary of the Interior has invited suggestions regarding the control of petroleum resources. Both of these matters have been called to the attention of Congress in one way or another, although only legislation regarding the conservation of petroleum has been tentatively drafted. The immediate question is whether it is possible to simplify the amendments to the antitrust statutes in such a way as to make one amendment to them cover both of the pending cases and others similar thereto which might arise.

The argument for such a revision is valid in itself, for the antitrust laws were enacted to prevent restraints of trade rather than to forbid all trade agreements or necessary mergers of corporations. Therefore, trade agreements and mergers which have for their purpose the conservation of a product for the best interest of the public or the saving of an industry would not necessarily come under the prohibition of the intent of the framers of the statutes.

In the business world it is coming to be recognized that co-operation accomplishes much more than a system which fosters unbridled competition. Under a system of proper regulation there would result no overt act which might encroach upon the rights of consumers. The petroleum and coal industries are largely competitive one with the other, and this fact would probably prove to be all that is necessary to insure reasonable prices. At the same time means could be afforded the constituent parts of the two industries to co-operate for their individual preservation. This theory of the statutes was the guide which was used in enacting the Webb-Pomeroy amendment to the antitrust laws, which amendment permits combinations for the promotion of export trade. It is the same theory under which a recommendation was made to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce for the legalizing of import combinations in certain cases. But to make certain that the law does not prohibit these reasonable co-operative activities, specific definitive amendments are necessary to the statutes.

The Committee of One Thousand

FOR the past four years the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance and Enforcement has been carrying on a program of public education of inestimable value to the American people. Coming into existence in October, 1923, this committee has been vigilant in the pursuit of its task—the building up, in the thinking of the public, of attitudes of respect for all law in general and for the prohibition law in particular. This committee does not represent itself as being an administrative agency. It is, rather, a "voice" through which there is made articulate the unwavering devotion of the American people to the sanctity of law.

The "voice" of this committee has also expressed itself in repudiation of that social anarchy which thrives on attitudes of rebellion against statutory government. In thousands of conventions during the past quadrennium, in industrial, political, business and fraternal gatherings, this "voice" has made itself heard and its message of obedience to constituted authority respected. It has instituted a Youth Commission whose published pronouncement on the relation of young people to the prohibition amendment has already run through several editions and is in demand by educational institutions all over the country.

The implications of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law have been appraised afresh by the committee in preparation for another twelve months' service to the public. The committee, it is affirmed, "respects all of those who honestly believe these laws should be repealed, and who, while working for change or repeal, are themselves proponents of thoroughgoing enforcement and observance of these laws and all other laws of the land."

It is pointed out that nowhere is there to be heard, in public or in private, a defense of the grosser crimes because these prohibitions abridge personal liberty. The committee then observes that "declarations of this type can be heard about the liquor laws in conspicuous business, social and political circles." The inevitable conclusion drawn from these deductions by the Committee of One Thousand is that all efforts to subvert public morals and to contravene the effect of established laws must be met with an intelligently conceived resistance. In obedience to this mandate fresh efforts are to be made

toward a conscientious application of the ideals of law observance and enforcement as involved in the Eighteenth Amendment and its enabling acts, federal and state.

"The Tolzey Bookes"

RECORDS have been discovered at Bristol, England, which are likely to explode the fiction that many of the English emigrants to Virginia and the West Indies in the last half of the seventeenth century were "convicts." The records, contained in the "Tolzey Bookes," four leather-covered volumes, give 12,000 to 15,000 names of men, women and children, who left their native land to serve on foreign plantations. By the terms of indenture they were bound to remain in the United States four to six years, and such details are given as that of a "single woman bound for five years to go to Virginia and to have at the end of her term one ax, one hous, one yeeres provisions and double apparel."

Even those who were styled "convicts" were far from being serious offenders. An offense against the law in the seventeenth century met with severe penalties. Harsh judgment was exercised upon those guilty of the theft of a sheep or of five shillings, such a crime being sufficient cause for the imposition of capital sentence. John Bunyan's early days were spent under such a rigid system. And he has confessed the depressed condition into which he fell because he could not let go his love of hockey or of dancing on the green. Mirth was everywhere frowned upon. The saving grace of humor was absent, if not banished, for close upon a century.

Taking into consideration the temper of the times, the Tolzey books assume an added importance in shedding light upon the early settlers. Indeed, the actual value of the books has yet to be determined. Sufficient, however, has been found in them to prompt a Bristol chronicler of more than local repute to say of the books that they constitute the "most important link between Great Britain and America that has been discovered in fifty years."

A Great Indian

TO BUT few is it given to mark an epoch. Satyendra Prasanna, Lord Sinha, of Raipur, who has recently passed on, is one of those rare individuals for whom this claim can be made. His career is coincident with a deep change in the relations between India and the British Empire. When he started in his youth as one of hundreds of young Bengal students in small circumstances who receive education at that state-run institution, the Presidency College, Calcutta, the possibility of an Indian successfully governing a great British province, as he has done, or of occupying, as has also been his experience, a seat in the House of Lords, was a dream that, to his contemporaries, would have seemed fantastic.

Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was the first leading Indian to step completely out of these conditions. England's change of view may have been but partially due to his political efforts, but when it occurred his outstanding ability, judgment, moderation and influence singled him out among his fellows for high administrative office. He was thus the first Indian to become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first to become the head of a provincial government, and the first to be made a peer of the realm.

He owed his fortunes to himself. Belonging to the Kayastha or writer caste, and the Brahmo Somaj or reformed Hindu faith, he had none of the social advantages which still belong to the orthodox Brahmin. A scholarship won at the Presidency College enabled him to go to England and become a barrister. He rose after his return to India to be leader of the bar in Calcutta and president of the Indian National Congress. Thereafter, when Lord Morley was Secretary of State and Britain decided to start India upon the road to self-government, he became Member for Law in the Viceroy's Council. Later, when a further measure of reform was introduced, he was chosen to the Undersecretary of State for India in London. At the same time he was given a peerage and was intrusted with the difficult task, which he performed with tact and ability, of piloting through a doubting House of Lords legislation beginning ardently hoped-for changes in the Government of India.

Therefore, he was appointed Governor of the Province of Behar and Orissa, where hundreds of European officials served under him contentedly. Kindly in nature, unassuming in manner, studious and simple in habit, and inspired by single-visioned devotion to duty, he was looked up to and liked by all around him. The epoch of national transition he has been associated with is passing away. Political developments which in his time were thought wonderful phenomena may be surpassed by those that are in store. Nevertheless, the name of Satyendra Prasanna Sinha of Raipur will not soon be forgotten.

An Eye on the Blue Distance

"NOBODY challenges your position—at any rate not enough nobodies to make any opposition," said Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, happily, in addressing a woman's audience in London upon the eve of the introduction into the British House of Commons of a measure to remove sex disqualification in the franchise. Going on to recall the long years of struggle and all that has been suffered and endured in winning this great reform, Mr. Baldwin bade his hearers remember that a new freedom only means new duty. "You are on the threshold," he said. "You have but to pass it, but what are you going to make of the promised land? It is yours to plow and to sow and to reap."

He also put in some wise advice. "Let me say to you, especially to the younger ones—always keep an eye on the blue distance. Some day humanity will get to it and will find it as it looked. But in our time, now that you have got to the goal and the haven of those who worked for you, you will find the road rough and the thorns sharp. Come and help to make the roads smoother and to clear away those thorns, to whatever party you belong."

Mr. Baldwin's words ring true. British women, in winning franchise equality, have

opened the door for themselves into political activity. The fact that the shoulders that have so long held this door closed are no longer pushing against them may make their passage of the entrance easy. But this is only the beginning. They have now to use the freedom they have won. By such use, again to use Mr. Baldwin's words, they "will help humanity to advance to . . . where we hope and believe there may be peace and happiness for the human race."

The Courteous Policeman

IN HIS "Pirates of Penzance," W. S. Gilbert stated the case succinctly for policemen in general when he wrote:

When constabulary duty's to be done
A policeman's lot is not a happy one.

And, of course, the result has been that in many parts of the world these important guardians of law and order have been associated in people's thought with a sense of discourtesy that did not make for a right relationship between them and those whom they were presumably serving.

It is significant, therefore, of an improving point of view on the part of both public and police that a courtesy movement in police departments is growing in the big cities of the United States. The average citizen is law abiding, and any slight misdemeanors he may commit, such as nonobservance of traffic regulations, are almost invariably the result of carelessness or ignorance rather than of any inherent depravity. It is obvious, then, that correction of such slight misdeeds will be much more happily accomplished when brought about in an atmosphere of kindly consideration than to the accompaniment of unnecessarily harsh treatment, as has been the case sometimes in the past. Moreover the citizen will almost always show a generous response to such treatment.

Courtesy in such a connection does not exclude the necessary severity when conditions demand it. An old proverb says, however, that all doors open to courtesy. And anyone who cares to take a leaf out of the notebook of these police departments will find himself amply repaid.

Ensemble Playing in America

ENSEMBLE performance is undoubtedly interesting Americans as a means whereby their feelings may be expressed. What, therefore, was once a narrow artistic trail, at last affords good going. The presentation of sonatas, trios and quartets is becoming, amongst the people of the United States, a not altogether uncommon release for emotion. A road through the musical realm that formerly seemed too difficult for anybody but a pioneer, begins to look like a highway, practicable to the general traveler.

A series of concerts at Norwalk, Conn., lately instituted, in which violin, violoncello and piano figured, took immediate hold, reports aver, on the public. One of the programs, made up of works by Brahms, would have been, not so many years ago, a doubtful thing for players to offer even before a chosen audience in a large city. It would probably go in hundreds of towns today of the size of Norwalk, and with the same success as it did there. For the idea has obviously got around, and has assumed the force of a conviction, that the music best worth a listener's time is that written by the great masters; and more important, that the best thought of the masters is to be found in their compositions for ensemble groups.

Franz Kneisel, who toured the country for so many years with his string quartet, gave his career to proving the superiority of the ensemble to all other concert mechanisms. Adolfo Betti and his associates of the Flonzaley Quartet have maintained, in turn, the ensemble cause and have championed it on a larger geographic plan. The facts have been shown and the arguments have been made; and the conclusion apparently finds acceptance, that the whole message of music can be communicated through a harmony of four instruments, and a great deal of it through one of a smaller number.

No need, then, for a community to boast a symphony orchestra, in order to lay claim to being musical in the highest meaning of the word; a season of ensemble concerts forms sufficient warrant. Those persons who assume responsibility for their town's reputation, have only to look to the men in charge of the musical enterprises of the national government. They will find ensemble to be one of the great practical pursuits of the division of music of the Library of Congress, the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation furnishing funds for concerts not only in the Library of Congress, but in the public libraries of New York, Cleveland, Boston and Los Angeles, and in the Field Museum in Chicago. An extraordinary amount, too, has been accomplished in a brief period of a little more than three years, so plastic and adaptable is ensemble. And as for policy, what is wisdom in Washington ought, surely, to be common sense in Norwalk.

Random Ramblings

Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, says that the hope for liberal education lies in "de-institutionalizing" the schools. Perhaps when that process is complete it will be possible to achieve an early end for the word describing it.

There will be better journalism when fewer newspapers go on the theory that the public is interested in things which are not in the public interest.

Secretary Jardine says there are 193,000 fewer farmers than a year ago. More evidence of a back to the farm movement.

Would the plan of forming large cities into states do away with that gracious custom of bestowing the "keys of the city"?

One swallow doth not summer make,
Nor snow in March a winter wake.

Also, less tax, more pay.

The Corner Grocery

IT IS a delightful sensation to pick up a book and read therein an intimate account of sights and scenes in the midst of which one has been brought up! This particular joy was mine recently when reading Mabel Oggood Wright's "My New York." I felt as if reading of my own childhood home and experiences. The house she described was our house—the long front parlor, the wide back parlor, the basement dining room, the small area in front, the kitchen with the built-in range! It was the very same house, even though ours was on the Brooklyn side of the East River!

The book started me on a trail of reminiscence. One thing which Mrs. Wright did not mention, and which may have been peculiar to Brooklyn or the development of a later decade, was the little corner grocery. This institution is one of the recollections of my youthful days, and is associated with many amusing incidents, a few that are dramatic, and one or two bordering on the tragic. The place was run by a Hollander named Hans. He probably had another name, but that was a detail of minor importance to me.

The store, of course, was on the corner. I say "of course," because a grocery store in the middle of the block then would have been as incongruous as a chimney on the inside of the house. The corner had the advantage of being easily seen and approached from all points of the compass, and in the days of somewhat crude advertising, this was a distinct asset.

According to present standards, this little grocery was not exactly a thing of beauty. My childish recollection paints it as a conglomeration of everything one could possibly want to eat, all piled higgledy-piggledy inside and out. Its very confusion attracted me, it was such a contrast to the order at home! Brooms hung from the awning. Bushel baskets of potatoes and barrels of apples bulwarked the front, with cabbages and beets piled all around them. Barrels, in fact, were a conspicuous part of the equipment.

You bought apples or potatoes by the peck, not by the pound. This method of measurement seemed to be conducive to their rolling off onto the sidewalk, and it was such fun to catch and pick them up and hand them to Hans. This was a sort of intimate gesture, and made one feel as if helping Hans keep store! Possibly one would be rewarded by an extra potato in the purchased peck.

When you wanted eggs, you asked for a quarter's worth. They were given to you, not in a carton, but in a paper bag. Sometimes you would receive twenty for your quarter, and sometimes you would get only six or seven. On one occasion when I had been sent to the store for eggs, I stubbed my toe on the way home and fell flat, with the eggs under me!

My grief was quite audible! It happened at a time when eggs were six for a quarter; and it also happened—miraculous detail—that the paper bag did not break. I picked it up, with the scrambled eggs inside, and limped tearfully home. Auntie did not scold, but to my surprise exclaimed: "And eggs only six for twenty-five cents." To my way of thinking it would have been so much worse if there had been twenty!

Butter in cubes and rolls, or done up in wax paper was unheard of. It was dug out of a tub, and given to you in a little wooden boat-shaped dish. (If I was good, I could have this little wooden boat later on for my tiniest doll's bed.) Lard also was sold in this way, and likewise apple butter. I do not know whether this apple butter was homemade, or a factory product, but there has never been in my experience any that equaled that which we bought from Hans.

Once or twice a week, usually on Saturday, there would be a small glass case added to the medley "out front," and in this case would be a dozen little molds or cakes of

"Dutch cheese," each on a little round white paper. These could be had for five cents each, and never lacked purchasers. They were considered quite a delicacy, and one little cake was thought quite enough for the whole family. And now we eat it by the quart!

Kindling wood for the built-in range was one of the interesting commodities of the corner grocery—tiny blocks of seasoned wood, done up in flat, round bundles, and sold ten bundles for twenty-five cents. They were usually stacked "out back," and it was quite thrilling to see Hans pick up ten bundles with one hand and toss them onto the delivery wagon. 'Twas a veritable juggling feat, I thought.

Coal, too, could be bought a scuttful at a time. This was indeed a boon to people who could not afford to buy by the ton. Unfortunately, so I thought, we bought ours in the larger quantity; but I knew it would have been much more fun to buy by the scuttful and drag it home in brother's wagon.

Milk bottles were unknown. Milk came in a big can with a wide mouth. If you wanted a pint or a quart, you furnished your own pitcher or pail. And thereby hangs a tale. As may be surmised, it was one of my childish joys to be sent to the corner on errands, especially in an emergency. On this particular occasion a new baby had arrived at the house that morning, and there was the usual excitement over such an event.

I was particularly joyous at the arrival of my little sister, and had performed all sorts of antics in school, much to the amusement of my mates and the despair of my teacher. Toward evening, as I was regaling my friends with plans for the future of the newly arrived baby, my aunt called from the window, saying that she wanted me to go to the corner and get a pint of milk.

I told Hans I wanted a pint of milk, he grinned and asked: "Vat yer going to put it in? Yer hat?" I shrugged my shoulders. I couldn't be expected to solve any such prosaic problem as that on my dear little sister's really, truly birthday! Hans stared and I stared. Then I burst forth: "I've got a little sister, born this morning!" "Oh!" exclaimed Hans. Of course that put an entirely different aspect to the affair, and he added, "I'll fix the milk fer yer!"

I watched him put two thin manila paper bags together, one inside the other, dip the long ladle into the milk can, pull it up, and pour the contents into the double paper bag. He pinched the top together, handed the thing to me, and said, "Now run!" I needed no second invitation, and went as if on wings. At the gate stood my aunt with a pitcher in her hand, looking for me.

When I handed her the improvised paper receptacle, and said, "Here's the milk!" the dear woman was rendered speechless. I was told long afterward that this climax to what had been anything but a perfect day for her, did make her speechless with laughter, for her sense of humor was keen. It never occurred to me until years later that I had done anything unusual in carrying a pint of milk home in a paper bag! At all events, the incident is one of the family traditions.

I sometimes wonder what would happen today if I walked into a grocery store and asked for a pint of milk in a paper bag; I also wonder, as I look at the orderly shelves, the multitude of canned and bottled goods, the fruits and vegetables arranged in designs to attract the eye, the refrigerator with its ice-cold milk and butter, the tiled floor, the white-clad clerks, the extreme cleanliness, if it is any jollier or more interesting place than that little old corner grocery.

As I ponder this, I am inclined to suspect that perhaps Campbell was right when he said, "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." G. L. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

ONE of the characteristic features of the German theater is the activity developed on provincial stages. Especially noteworthy are the efforts of theater managers in industrial towns to maintain the highest standards possible in their theaters. Now the Goethe Society has arranged with the municipal authorities of Bochum, one of the centers of the iron and coal industry in the Ruhr valley, to organize a Goethe Week in the industrial district. Among the plays to be performed are "Goetz," "Egmont," "Tasso," and the first and second parts of "Faust." Lectures will be delivered in connection with each play.

In few countries, it might be said, performances of this kind would prove an attraction in towns which are overshadowed by blazing furnaces and dumping grounds, filled with the smoke and soot, the clatter and noise of countless factories and workshops invading almost every street and where the population consists to the greater part of workmen. But the Germans are a peculiar people with an inborn love of serious art to many of whom the exercise of the intellectual faculties is the greatest recreation after a hard day's work.

Skyscrapers do not seem to grow on the sandy soil of Berlin and even if they make a gallant attempt to do so they are nipped in the bud by the city fathers, who insist that the population have their rightful share of light and air. Thus the work on what was to have been the first skyscraper in the city which was half completed had to be suddenly interrupted because the building police had its doubts as to whether it would not, after all, take away too much light. In these circumstances no building has risen here higher than seven, at the outside eight stories, with the exception of the new house of the Ullstein Publishing Society located in the south of Berlin on the border of this city's airport.

This latter building has a tower fourteen stories high and serves as a landmark for incoming airplanes. It seems, however, that Berlin is now definitely to receive its first real skyscraper in the heart of the city. For this purpose another four stories are to be added to one of the large office buildings near the Bourse station of the Metropolitan Railway. The building will then have eight stories, while a tower to be erected at one end will be sixteen stories high. This building will have a spacious entrance hall, local and express elevators, and its own post office. According to the present plan it will be completed by the end of the year.

What does Europe know of the habits and the ideas of the Chinese people more than just the outward shell, Dr. Franz Kuhn asked at a recent German Chinese literary evening given here by the Society of Chinese Students. This lack of knowledge, he explained, was mainly due to the deplorable shortage of really good translations of Chinese literature. It took not less than a whole century, for instance, to translate a small volume containing forty tales from which he was about to read, he told the audience. England and France had done much in this respect, he added, and Germany should not stand back. Dr. Kuhn issued a warning against reading the many so-called translations of Chinese literature flooding the market at present which only too often are second and third rewrites of original translations.

The young literary generation in Germany is being assisted and pampered today as never before by the German publishers and thus many a young writer is deprived of an opportunity to fight his way, show his mettle, and thereby gain valuable experiences, a well-known writer declared at a recent meeting of the Society

of German Authors when he was asked to introduce a young author. Publishers in this country, he said, were continually hunting up new young writers whom they assisted in every possible way, with the result that if a publisher did dare to reject a manuscript a storm of protest would break loose. This was folly, the speaker stated. The young generation must learn, he said, that not all that has been written is suitable for print, in fact that much that has been written was not even worth while writing.

Each winter, toward the middle of February, the handsome building of the state high school of arts and crafts on Steiplatz Square in the west of this city is converted by its students into a veritable piece of fairyland for the period of a fortnight when they give their annual ball. The proceeds are used for supporting destitute students, for which purpose about 700 marks is spent monthly. After the students have thought out a name for the ball, which at the same time describes its character, each class is dispatched to some part of the building, the decoration of which is classified by the professors as regular work.

The classes are at liberty to proceed along individual lines as long as their designs harmonize with the chosen character of the day as expressed by the name. Last year the ball was called "Southeast Sentimentality"; this year it had the picturesque name of "Sun in the Night." Those acquainted with the building and its corridors, halls and classrooms utterly failed to recognize it again upon entering it on the night of the ball.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Altering Pitch of an Airplane Propeller

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor it was reported that a Canadian had developed a propeller to alter pitch during the flight of an airplane. This is a big order, but absolutely a necessary improvement.

For several years I have been publishing literature on the pitch defect of the screw propeller, and it is gratifying to learn that a Canadian is planning to improve the screw propeller along the lines suggested by me. Ericsson and all his disciples to the present day considered pitch a constant value, and yet it is a variable quantity which disappears entirely under certain conditions. I believe that the screw propeller will have to be abandoned entirely in order to correct the pitch error. The answer to the problem is found in the centrifugal fan propeller. I have a patent pending on such a propeller and I expect it to solve the pitch variation problem. ROBERT J. McLAUGHLIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Tribute to Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have been grateful for the Monitor whenever the prohibition subject has come up. Recently I was talking to a man who had operated a six-chair barber shop during the saloon days in this State and he made the remark that, if ever it came to a vote again, the vote against saloons would be stronger than ever. He said he was ashamed to admit it, but that he had voted against prohibition because he believed it would hurt his business. The town had many saloons and the bartenders were especially good customers of the shop. He believed that the loss of their trade would hurt his business. Instead he found that his business was greatly increased, for so many men who had spent their money for drink began to spend it in the barber shop. Blackwell, Okla. (Mrs.) NOLA L. HOGG.